密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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MAGELLANS OF THE AIR

FOUR hundred years ago, man made his first circumnavigation of the world. Five vessels sailed from Seville in 1519 under command of Ferdinand Magellan, and three years later, in 1522, one vessel with 31 of the original crew of 270, minus their leader, limped back into the port of Seville, having successfully circuited the globe. The actual sailing time consumed about two of those three years. The present round-the-world flight of United States Army fliers is the most comparable expedition to that of Magellan which man has undertaken these four hundred years since. To be sure, the American aviators started out on their voyage with much knowledge that Magellan had not. They knew the world was round. They had accurate maps of the land and sea they should pass over. Stations and other means of assistance awaited them at regular intervals; but for all that, their courage is no less than that of the earlier adventurers. Much less is known of air navigation today than was known of ocean sailing four centuries ago. It was only in 1903 that the Wright brothers added a petrol motor to their gliders and made a then remarkable record flight of 59 seconds' duration. In flying through the arctic region between America and Asia, the American airmen ventured into expanses as unknown as were the seas to Magellan. While not fearful of serpents or of dropping off the edge of the earth, the Magellans of today were in momentary suspense of encountering undiscovered elements and conditions of the air which in the fraction of a second might extinguish them and their planes. They braved being wrecked and dying in agony in the frigid cold of arctic sea or land if any one of the many parts of their fragile planes should fail. Their many landings around the globe are all fraught with the utmost peril. Those who witnessed the wreck of the French ace d'Oisy's plane at Shanghai after a successful flight from France to China could not but have been deeply impressed with the dangers of landing and the helplessness of men in the pit of an aeroplane. Water-landing is by no means without difficulties. A block of wood floating on the surface will puncture or overturn a machine alighting at tremendous velocity with the rapidity of an explosion. Truly, our American Army fliers are 20th century Magellans.

AND all to what end? That today is as much a mystery as was Magellan's expedition in the 1500's. We may well expect greater marvels to follow than have transpired in the past four centuries, for we have those to build on. The performance of the American fliers is a demonstration of possibilities about which present day thinkers and writers can only guess. Our capacity to foresee but

touches the fringe of the commercial and military aspects, which most occupy us now, of the linking of America and Asia by air. What tremendous differences in opportunity for commercial relations between the 98 day voyage of Magellan and the 90 hour flight just accomplished across the Pacific! From the military point of view, the flight may be more effective than League of Nations and World Court plans. Combined with inventions of new weapons of warfare, the accomplisments of the U. S. Army fliers and of the French, British and Portuguese as well, present a threat which must give increased pause to a people before they plunge into war. The airplane will bring war to the hearthstones of a nation; it will not be a case of sending youths to distant fronts. The Japanese press, notably the powerful *Kokumin*, saw this vision in the safe arrival of the American fliers. While our airmen are circling the globe, it is significant that President Coolidge is considering the call of a second disarmament conference which will deal with aeroplanes along with other means of war. The recent world flights put a complexion on the need of such a conference that was hitherto lacking.

SINCE the last war when aeroplanes were rapidly developed, the opportunity has lain open to all peoples alike to go down in history as first to span the Pacific and circumnavigate the world by air. Americans cannot but feel proud that it was the United States which first organized its resources to that end and, conquering the Pacific expanse on May 17, seems in a fair way to be first around the world. From the invention of heavier-than-air machines by the Wright brothers right down to today, the Americans have made notable records in the air. With all due regard to science and international sportsmanship, the performance of our American Magellans gives us hope along the line of the automobile manufaturers' slogan that---When better flights are made, Americans will make them.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH CHINA?"

A prominent foreigner who because of his position and educational background should understand the China situation better than most mortals and upon whom at least one important foreign government largely depends for information about China a few weeks ago was asked the question which appears at the top of this paragraph.

"The trouble with China," replied this man, "is that we all expected China to respond to the friendly gesture offered at the Washington Conference. But China didn't respond and as a result most of our plans and good intentions have come to naught!"

Continuing the discussion the man quoted above explained that the Washington Conference did nothing new or radical in respect to China. It recognized the self-evident fact that the weakness of China combined with the clash of national rivalries on the part of the Powers had produced a serious situation in the Orient. A situation serious not only from the standpoint of China, but serious from the standpoint of the Powers themselves because of the possibilities that another world war might result at any time from this situation. So the Powers backed up with the most complete information available and supported by experts on various phases of the China situation set to work to improve the condition of China: Yes, and also to improve or rectify their own positions in respect to China.

THIS was the program at Washington and China represented by her young diplomats worked strenuously and effectively to place China in its deserved position in the "sun." On China's side were arrayed a large and influential group of sensible persons including businessmen, statesmen, financiers, missionaries in America, Britain and elsewhere who seriously wanted to help China because they admired the Chinese people and who knew that the so-called Far Eastern Question would never be settled until China was able to stand on her own feet and manage her own household. Then in addition to these responsible persons there was the usual collection of "pollyanas" who wanted to "help China" because China was a "republic," and so on. On the other side were arrayed certain reactionary and imperialistic interests which still clung to the doctrines of a bygone day. With this setting the Conference set to work and the result, while in many respects a compromise, was nevertheless a distinct victory not only for China but also for those who hoped to improve the general situation in the Orient. The Powers made certain definite concessions in respect to China such as tariff reform, removal of surplus troops, removal of foreign postal agencies and so on. But the important thing was the Nine-Power Treaty which definitely guaranteed the territorial, political and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic and the doctrine of the Open Door. When the Conference adjourned the Chinese radical elements abetted by similar interests in other countries made a loud cry of diappointment, but generally there was satisfaction in a job well done. Everybody went home in good spirits, expecting to see China immediately rise to the occasion and thus take advantage of her new opportunity.

BUT China didn't respond. China's "republican' military dictators were quick to note the changed tone in world sentiment in respect to Oriental policies on the part of the Powers. If the Powers said China was to be independent and that henceforth the Powers were to remove their iron hands from China, then there immediately developed the thought, Who is going to control this new China? General Chang Tso-ling of Mukden said, "I am the man! General Tsao Kun of Paotingfu and his able lieutenant of Loyang, said, "We are the chosen parties!" Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton said, "Of course I am the man for have I not advocated democracy for China for many long years!" At once there developed a most undignified fight over the question and although Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu established the fact that they had the greatest strength and resource on their side, they so weakened themselves in the struggle that they have not been able to take advantage of their opportunities to establish a government. In a recent interview General Wu himself stated his belief that it would require five years more before conditions become stabilized. Many intelligent observers seriously question his ability to ever effect a stabilization of the government because of the extent of the elements of disorder, always present in a state, which have been unloosed. So much for the situation from China's side of the question!

NOW, what about the position of the Powers? Since the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Questions had been summoned by President Harding, it was natural that America should assume the position of leadership in the Conference and this was done most effectively with the assistance of Great

Britain and to a certain extent by liberal elements in Japan. The French generally were not sympathetic with the aims of the Conference and only agreed to the various proposals because of the force of public opinion in the United States. The Japanese military and reactionary elements sided with the French position both in respect to the limitation of armament and in respect to China questions. Other European nations represented at the Conference sided with America or France as their particular interests were affected always however keeping their eyes fixed upon the European situation. France left the Washington Conference with a feeling of resentment and well-founded belief that an effort had been made to isolate her in world public opinion. Japan left the Washington Conference with mixed feelings of resentment and elation. She had won her point on armament because America in agreeing not to further fortify her strongholds in the West Pacific had granted to the Japanese navy supremacy in this area, but on the other hand Japan's clutch on China from a military standpoint had been broken when Japan was forced to relinquish her interests in Shantung, to withdraw her unauthorized military forces from Chinese soil and to agree to the territorial, political and administrative integrity of China. Although the Conference failed to fix a definition for "China," enough was done to stimulate China's ambitions and in this respect we have had the agitations against Japan's control of the Laotung Peninsula in Manchuria, against Russian control of Mongola and against Britain's supposedly predominant position in Thibet.

BUT, as stated above, China failed to respond to the expectations of those who directed the trend of events at the Washington Conference. The China which the Powers' delegates treated with at Washington was an entirely different type of China from the China which the Powers have had to contend with since the Washington Conference adjourned. The West looked at China from a Western legal viewpoint and China's western-trained diplomats responded from a Western legal viewpoint. America and the other Western nations said, "We are going to give China a chance to regain her position of independence in world affairs and we are willing to help." China as represented at Washington agreed to this program. But China, real China with her vast illiterate population controlled by military dictators very slightly above the general population from the standpoint of education and world or even national outlook, responded in an entirlely unexpected manner from the standpoint of Washington. China's warlords could only see the element that Western Power in the Orient had weakened. The West had given up something: therefore the West was weak. The European War had done much to weaken the prestige of the West in the Orient anyway and the Washington Conference settled the matter from the standpoint of China's real leaders, otherwise the militarists. The West said at the Washington Conference, "We grant in principle the integrity of China but our vast financial and other interests in China must be protected and everything must be readjusted in a legal manner and in accordance with the treaties." China's militarists said, "You obtained your interests in China largely by force and we are going to break down those interests by force." And acting in accord with this program China's militarists have proceeded to break the treaties and to disregard foreign rights and in the operation of this policy they have been able to rally to their side the vocal elements in the population, that is, the influential student elements. And it should be stated in this connection that the militarists have also disregarded their own government which has tried all along to maintain and preserve the friendship of the foreign Powers. The militarists believe implicitly that, if they can successfully scrap all of the objectionable treaties and break down foreign rights, that when the time finally comes for another conference or summing up of the situation, that they will be able to negotiate on the basis of the *status quo*. The Chinese government is not so sure of this but has been powerless to do anything further than agree to the logic of the foreign diplomats' arguments and file them for future reference. So much for China's side of the case since the Washington Conference!

SINCE the Washington Conference was predicated on the proposition of China's immediate response to the friendly gesture of the West, China's failure to respond left the Powers without a program and two years of drifting since the close of the Conference still finds them without a program in respect to China. The position of America has been especially embarrassing to the State Department because America has not been able to follow up the position of leadership which she assumed at the Washington Conference. And China's failure to respond immediately as Washington expected, gave France her opportunity. The French interest in China is not commercial primarily as is the interest of America and Great Britain. Therefore when France saw China fail to respond as was expected, this offered the opportunity for that country to play an interesting international political game out here in order to improve her position in Europe. To put it in other words, the interest of France in world affairs is centered almost entirely in a solution of the Reparations Problem and a strict enforcement of the treaty of Versailles which will place her in a securer position, if not to say a predominant position on the continent of Europe. To obtain this position she must have British and American assistance, but up to the last few months this assistance has not been forthcoming. Therefore France has not been interested in assisting America and Britain in a solution of the China problem. France has refused to ratify the various treaties and other commitments of the Washington Conference and by so doing has effectively blocked the realization of the hopes of Washington and London in respect to a settlement of the China problem. America and Britain are interested in China primarily from a trade standpoint. The trade of France with China is not important so France has been able to pursue this policy without any great injury to herself while American and British trade with China have been injured. France has had a good excuse for her actions in the so-called "Gold Franc" matter, but this has been nothing more than an excuse since her real reasons for not cooperating are based almost entirely upon something which she wants mighty bad in Europe. In following out this policy in respect to China, France has found ready allies both in the Chinese militarists who profit by the continued disorder and also in the Japanese militarists who do not intend to permit the development of a strong China under the tutelage of America and Britain if they can prevent it short of an actual break with America or Britain. Looking at the situation from the particular standpoint of France, that country has had no other choice. Indirectly she has made the China question a very definite part of the European problem and unless

(*Continued on page 4*)

Military Interference in Salt Gabelle—a Critical Situation

(From a Chinese Correspondent in Changsha)

GENERAL Chao Heng Ti, Military Governor of Hunan has at last realized his long cherished wish to break up the time honored system of the sale of salt in his province by Huai merchants. According to report on hand, General Chao has secured permission from the Central government in Peking to ship a large quantity of Changlu salt to replace Huai salt in Hunan. By such a measure he will profit immensely, while in the long run both the government and the salt merchants will greatly suffer and the bond holders of the First Re-organization Loan secured on the Chinese Salt Revenue may one day find their interest insecure.

The collection of salt tax in China is exclusively a government monopoly and is divided into eleven areas. It is forbidden by law to transport salt from one area to another. The law makers were wise in making this law, for without such a law salt merchants would be at liberty to sell salt in those places where they could fetch a big price and to refuse to transport salt to any district where it has to be sold cheaply. Since the salt tax has become a government monopoly, the government has been seeing to it that salt merchants shall sell the salt within their respective, assigned areas at a regulated price. The result is that the people will always be supplied with salt for which they have only to pay a reasonable price. Seeing the possibility of profit making in the government sale of salt, the militarsts in the Yangtse Valley from time to time have made attempts to interfere in the smooth running of this wise system.

Governor Chao Heng Ti, it is believed, is the first militarist in the Yangtse Valley to succeed in his attempt to break up the system. As I have pointed out, the breaking up of this system will be followed by a string of evils to all concerned. The bondholders of the First Re-organization Loan as well as the Central government will suffer in consequence. The salt merchants of the Huai area will naturally come in for a share in the coming calamity. In view of the serious situation let us see what Governor Chao will benefit by the transgression of the law. He will gain a million or so dollars by the saving of railway transportation expenses. In other words, while the Huai merchants have to pay for the transportation of salt from Yangchow to Hunan by junks, Governor Chao can get his Changlu salt transported by the government railways free. The government loses one million dollars in salt transportation and the Hunan Tuchun gets the amount. That is the only advantage which Governor Chao gets out of the breaking up of the salt system which has stood the test for centuries and proved to be a good one.

Although we have not yet received definite information concerning the sanction by the Salt Administration in Peking of Governor Chao's request for the transportation of Changlu salt into the Huai area in Hunan, other military Governors in the Yangtse provinces have already commenced to imitate Governor Chao's example by demanding a similar privilege from the Central government. When these Military Governors learn that General Chao can transport Changlu salt into Hunan and thus defy the law, they will do likewise, and then there will be no end to this violation of the law until the whole revenue collection system is smashed.

In other directions the Yangtse Militarists are making their influence felt. The chartered area of the Huainan merchants, including four provinces, namely, Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Anhuei, owes its inception to Marquis Tseng Kuo Fan, who introduced the system as a result of his careful study into the corrupted taxation method then prevailing. It has been proved that the revenue in the areas so instituted has been larger than that of any free trade districts and it is also an established fact that transportation by merchants brings in more revenue to the government than when the government undertook the transportation itself. Unfortunately the whole of the Huainan area comes under the jurisdiction of the northern military leaders. Whenever these militarists have an opportunity they never hesitate to harry the salt merchants. Under the pretense of finding means to pacify their mutinous soldiers they often force the salt merchants to give up their capital or sell their stored salt at reduced prices and keep the money thus realized.

General Chang Chin Yao, former Military Governor of Hunan, for instance, robbed the salt merchants six times and took away more than eight hundred thousand dollars of their capital. General Wang Chan Yuan, former Military Governor of Hupeh, seized over one hundred and eight thousand dollars. General Chen Kuang Yuan, former Military Governor of Kiangsi, helped himself to more than a quarter of a million dollars of the capital of the salt merchants. Governor Tsai Cheng Hsun, present Military Governor of Kiangsi, has forced the salt merchants to subscribe a half million dollars. He did not wait for the merchants to find the necessary sum, but forced open the warehouse, took possession of the salt, sold it, and credited the proceeds to his own account. The grand total of such seizures amounted to more than one million and seven hundred thousand dollars.

Imagine the pitiable plight of the merchants who, terror-stricken, saw with eyes open but quite helplessly, their life sustaining capital wrenched from their hands by the duly appointed military authorities of the government. In their despair they petitioned the Central government for protection and redress. They found that in the case of Hupeh, the Chief Inspectorate interfered and made arrangements that from the tenth year of the Republic a monthly sum of sixty thousand dollars will be deducted from the salt revenue for making good the loss of the aggrieved merchants. On the strength of this precedent, the Huainan Salt Transportation Merchants' Guild General presented a petition on March 30, 1922, to the Salt Administration for similar treatment in respect to the claims of the merchants of other provinces. On August 15 of the same year a reply was received stating that after mature consultation the Chief Inspectorate could not consider nor recognize the claims for payment of losses due to military operations in the provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi, as represented in the petition.

Up to the present no satisfactory solution has been found. On the contrary, the Hunan salt merchants are constantly in fear that their capital will again be seized and the salt they have stored sold by force at reduced price as they experienced before. If they do not store sufficient salt in the different districts within their area the Chief Inspectorate will protest and will threaten to sanction the transportation of Changlu salt into their sphere. Thus they are between the devil and the deep sea. For the present they are making appeals to the Chief Inspectorate for assistance and if such assistance is not forthcoming, their salt may gradually be replaced by Changlu salt with the result that this wise area system instituted by Marquis Tseng Kuo Fan may be broken up and that in future the militarists in the provinces, instead of the Salt Administration in Peking, will monopolize the transportation and sale of salt to the great detriment of the Central government, of the Huainan merchants and of the bondholders of the First Re-organization Loan.

Changsha, Hunan Province, May 18, 1924.

(Continued from page 3)

some other element enters, the settlement of China questions must wait on the German Reparations settlement, for there can be no question of French cooperation out here until she has obtained what she considers her just rights in respect to the Versailles Treaty.

THE general result of the above roughly outlined situation has been to encourage a development of militarism in China, the exact opposite of what America and Britian have desired. Unless the present tendency can be stopped, China is fairly on the road toward the development of a military system the like of which the world has not yet known, for no nation with the possible exceptions of America and Russia have the resources of manpower and materials for war which China possesses. Ultimately the various armies may be welded into one and then China will be in a position to solve her troubles with foreign nations in her own way and at her own pleasure. And this way will not be to the liking of either America or Britain or liberal democratic thought anywhere in the world.

Over 1,000 Heard Tagore's Last Address in Peking

For three hours on the afternoon of May 19, Rabindranath Tagore, Indian philosopher and author, was the leading spirit of an assemblage of over 1,000 foreigners and Chinese, representing sixteen religious organizations of Peking. Dr. Gilbert Reid, Professor Sen, Dr. George Wilder and Professor Nag made brief addresses following that of Dr. Tagore, who summarized his philospohy as follows: "You may analyse the rose like the scientist—analyse its perfume, and color and shape, but this does not explain how it is that the rose makes an appeal to your soul and makes you love it. Today we are always analysing, and we allow material things, the fret of life, to crowd out the appeal of the beauty hid away beneath all forms visible to the eye."

Senate's Power Usurped by Gentlemen's Agreement

BY H. F. MACNAIR

The recent passage by both houses of Congress of an immigration bill under which Japanese, with certain exceptions of minor importance, are barred from the United States on account of being "not eligible to citizenship" and the signing of the bill by President Coolidge on May 26 brings about a complete overturn of the late President Roosevelt's policy of dealing with Japan on the immigration question. This settlement would in all likelihood have brought loud criticisms and protest from that statesman were he still alive. The first vague intimation of the existence of the Gentlemen's Agreement came in a statement given out in San Francisco on January 5, 1908, by the retiring Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Aoki. The gist of this was that there need be no further diplomatic negotiations on the question of immigration inasmuch as the imperial government had itself undertaken to regulate emigration. The precise date of the Agreement itself cannot be given; there was, however, an exchange of notes between the governments of the United States and Japan during December 1907 and January 1908; on January 25 the American government professed satisfaction with Japan's position on the emigration question. The Gentlemen's Agreement was informal in its nature; by it Japan promised that she would not issue passports to Japanese of the laboring classes for continental United States. Japanese who had previously resided in the United States or who were close relatives of others already in the United States, or "settled agriculturists" who were to take active control of an already established agricultural interest (it is said only three or four Japanese came under this heading) were to be accepted. The arrangement was entirely voluntary. It has recently been reported that the Agreement applied not only to "the United States, but also (to) all the adjacent countries, such as the Philippines and Canada, and also to impose limitations upon the number of passports issued to any class of Japanese for travel to the United States." This last may or may not have been so; in any case there was an entirely separate agreement with Canada which it is not necessary to discuss here. The agreement itself was unknown to the members of Congrees as was demonstrated by the continued unrest in that august body for several months and its discussion of exclusion laws. The revised Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of February 1911, included a confirmation of the Gentlemen's Agreement.

We have shown in an earlier issue that from the point of view of restricting numbers of Japanese in either Hawaii or in continental United States, it was a distinct failure. This in itself would have been sufficient to make Congress question the wisdom of attempting a further solution of the question by the amending of the terms of the Agreement. There is, however, another aspect of the matter worthy of consideration. It has been mentioned that Congress itself was for a considerable time kept wholly ignorant of the terms of the agreement which had been arranged between the American and the Japanese governments. Article I, Section 8, paragraphs 1 and 3 of the American Constitution read in part as follows: "The Congress shall have power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." Now, under this general power to regulate commerce, complete authority is given to Congres to handle all problems having to do with immigration in the United States and its territories. The Commissioner-General of Immigration in the Department of Labor has general supervision of the entire system of immigration. "The *modus operandi* at all government stations," says a former commissioner, "is to place every individual applicant for admission to these shores on the defensive and to make it incumbent upon him . . . to show why he should be admitted; but to do it in a humane spirit and treat each applicant with becoming consideration . . ." All rules, forms of reports, and entries may be established by the Commissioner-General of Immigration; Congress has given him and his staff of inspectors and other officials wide powers including that of deportation of undesirable aliens. It was in the Annual Report of this high official in July 1908 that the first official announcement of the Gentlemen's Agreement appeared. This was some six months after the presumed date of negotiation of the Agreement itself.

What then was the nature of this Gentlemen's Agreement of which Congress itself knew nothing despite the Constitutional rights of that body to "regulate commerce with foreign nations"? It becomes apparent that the Agreement partook of the nature of what is called in the American governmental system an Executive Agreement. In his discussion of Executive Agreements Dr. Charles A. Beard in his American Government and Politics, says: "The line between a treaty and an executive agreement is difficult to draw; but the character of the power which the President can wield under his right of making such agreements is well illustrated by Mr. Roosevelt's action with regard to Santo Domingo. In January, 1905, he drafted a treaty with the government of the republic...The Senate, however, refused to ratify this treaty; and the President thereupon...carried out the main terms of the agreement without senatorial approval...It is evident that the President, under his unquestioned authority to make executive agreements, might go to great lengths and make arrangements with a foreign power far more serious in character than is often stipulated by formal treaty." Qualifying the statement that secret diplomacy is impossible in the United States because of the constitutional provision for the participation of the Senate in the ratification of treaties, Professor Kimball of Smith College in his National Government of the United States, says: "One kind of convention seems to prove the exception to the foregoing statement. This in the executive agreement. These agreements vary from the settlement of claims as the result of diplomatic negotiations to agreements for arbitration, to a protocol for a treaty, and even agreements establishing conditions ordinarily determined by most formal treaties. These executive agreements are made through the power of the president to appoint and control diplomatic agents, backed by his power as a general executive...Unless an appropriation is required from Congress, or some legislative act made necessary by the new conditions created, or a case at law carried to the courts, his actions cannot be questioned." Professor John Bassett Moore in his International Law Digest (vol. V, p. 211) lists fifteen executive agreements made without the assent of the Senate.

Those who followed the recent debates in Congress on the Immigration Bill will understand that one of the main reasons for the passage of the measure with the obnoxious clauses covering immigration from Japan was the desire of Congress to deal with a subject which that body knows the national constitution prepares for it to deal with. A stone-deaf ear was turned to every suggestion that the Gentlemen's Agreement should be revised or that any agreement or treaty should be negotiated which would either apparently or in reality divide the powers of Congress to settle a domestic question with any foreign country whatsoever. It thus becomes clear that the failure of the Gentlemen's Agreement in itself to work was by no means the only reason for the refusal to consider its revision.

American Oarsmen Excel in Henli Regatta

The international eights and pairs at the Henli spring regatta last Saturday and Sunday were won by the American oarsmen against English, Swiss and Scotch crews. The international fours went to the Swiss, with the English second and Americans third. Weather conditions on Saturday were ideal for spectators who assembled in fine numbers, but the all-day rain Sunday was braved by only a handful to witness the races.

The American eight were: Bow—F. Schlobohm, 2—A. Hiatt, 3—A. B. Henningsen, 4—E. T. Stelle, 5—W. Portrude, 6—L. P. Gurt, 7—B. de S. Barnes, Stroke—C. G. Doughty, and G. M. Neal, coxswain. They came into the lead at the bend of the river just beyond the mile point and finished the mile and a half course in 9 minutes, 20 seconds, a boat length ahead of the Scotch-Swiss crew. With Barnes at bow, Schlobohm stroke, and Neal cox, the American pair finished a close race against the Swiss, just two seconds in the lead.

Schlobohm, Stelle, Barnes, Doughty and Neal composed the American fours crew, but, due to a bad start, never counted as winners. A. C. King and A. E. Grundy, new this year among the Shanghai American oarsmen, showed up admirably in the griffin events.

Billboards No Good

"The list of great business concerns that have given up roadside advertising is impressive. The Standard Oil heads it and the list is long and powerful. It looks like the beginning of a clean-up that has long been overdue." *Life, April 17, 1924.*

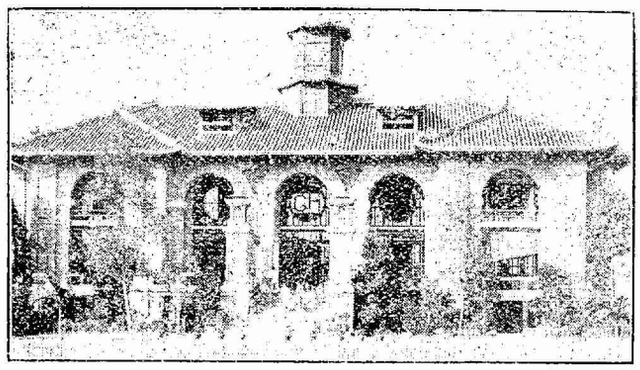
Agricultural Education in South China

BY C. O. LEVINE

AGRICULTURAL work was started at Canton Christian College in 1907. In that year the first Agriculturist, G. W. Groff, of Pennsylvania State College, the present Dean and General Director of the College of Agriculture, was appointed to the staff.

Since 1907, more than one thousand middle school and college students have studied agriculture at Canton Christian College. These students have come from all parts of China and from as many as twenty other countries of the world.

Up to the fall of 1921, the agricultural work existed as one of the larger departments of the Canton Christian College, although a full four-year group of courses of collegiate grade, preparing students for a bachelor's degree, had been offered since 1916. Through the financial assistance of the Kwangtung provincial government and other friends of the Canton Christian College, it was possible two years ago to organize a College of Agriculture as one of the schools of Canton Christian College. A Board of Management consisting of a number of leading Chinese in southern China has been formed to look after the financial and other needs of the institution.



The administration building of Canton Christian College

In June 1921, one student completed the four-year group of courses in agriculture. In June 1922, three students completed four years of college work and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. Two of the four graduates are now on the staff of the College of Agriculture, one holds an important position in a large department store in Hongkong, and the fourth is taking graduate work in agriculture in the Hawaiian Islands.

In addition to financial assistance from the provincial government, various Western interests are fostering the development of technical agricultural work at the College. The Pennsylvania State College and Kansas Agricultural College are contributing to the support of two men on the Agricultural Staff of the institution. The United States Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the College in citrus and other fruit investigation in southern China. Through cooperation with the Philippine Bureau of Science, the College has built up an herbarium containing 12,000 mounted specimens, representing about 5,000 species and varieties of plants collected in southern China and in Indo-China. In connection with the herbarium, F. A. McClure of the Agricultural Staff of the College made two plant collecting expeditions in the Island of Hainan. Mr. McClure and his assistants collected 2,202 sets of plants on the island which are now being determined by Dr. E. D. Merrill, Director of the Philippine Bureau of Science. Among the material collected by the College during the past six years, more than 90 species entirely new to science and many new to China have been determind by Dr. Merrill. This plant study, as well as having important scientific value, is of great importance as foundation work in agriculture.

The agricultural library, though small, is growing rapidly. The English section of the College library contains approximately 15,500 volumes, of which several hundred are on agricultural and related subjects. The Chinese section of the library contains 30,500 volumes, among which are valuable sets of encyclopedia and gazetteers which have a bearing on agriculture. More than fifty scientific and technical periodicals relating to agriculture are on the library files and available for student use.

Most of the students of Canton Christian College come from well-to-do homes, but each year there are a number of students working their way, or at least part of their way thru school. Students who are not able to finance their way are given work, and in some cases, cash scholarship based on scholastic standing. A number of individua's and organizations interested in helping deserving students are offering scholarships to students. No capable and de erving student is forced to drop out of school because of financial reasons only.

At the present time fifty students are enrolled in the various agricultural courses of the College of Agriculture, seventy-five students are studying agriculture in the Middle School and ninety boys from near-by villages are receiving instruction in gardening.

The College is especially well equipped for training men in Animal Husbandry, including Dairying, and in Agronomy, Horticulture, Agricultural Manufacturing and Sericulture. Four-year courses of study are offered in Animal Husbandry and in Horticulture. Courses in Farm Equi ment, Farm Management, Canning and Preserving, Butchering and Curing Meats, Forestry, Entomology, Bacteriology, Agricultural Chemistry, besides the usual foundation courses in biology and chemistry, are given.

The College has a dairy consisting of water buffaloes and pure bred dairy cattle and goats. Recently some very fine pure-bred Holsteins of exceptional breeding and a number of Toggenburg milk goats were introduced from America. These cattle and goats, which seem to thrive well in this region, will help to lay a good foundation for healthy animals of superior milking qualities in the Canton region. The College has been fortunate in getting all its dairy cattle protected from rinderpest by treating them with vaccine secured from the Veterinary Research Laboratory of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, which renders the animals immune to this dreaded disease for two or more years.

The College animals are well housed in brick and concrete barns, well built and ventilated, with concrete floors and steel pipe stanchions. In every way the barns are built so as to provide comfort for the cows and facilitate sanitary measures. A number of valuable experiments have been conducted and are being conducted in the dairy. It has been found that the native water buffalo of China, which in the past has been used for draft and beef purposes only, is a fair milker and is excellent for the production of milk rich in fat. Records kept in the dairy during the past six years show that the buffalo gives milk containing from 8 to 17 per cent of butter fat with an average of more than 11 per cent. This is three times the amount of butter fat in the milk of the average European cow. The average total amount of milk given one year or less by 23 buffalo cows in 25 location periods is 1,934 pounds, containing an average of 214 pounds of butter fat. The average cow in America kept for dairy purposes gives less than 150 pounds of butter fat in a year. Buffalo milk is delicious because of its being high in fat and other solids. Butter made from buffalo cream is pure white in color, but it is as good as European cows' butter, and the lack of color can be remedied by the addition of butter coloring to the cream when it is churned. Buffaloes are free from tuberculosis, which adds to their value as dairy animals. The dairy provides milk for the College community and laboratory facilities for students studying courses in dairying. The dairy laboratory is equipped with centrifugal testers, churns, cream separators, milk cooler, bettling machine and other apparatus necessary for proper instruction in Dairy Manufacturing.

A modern piggery has been built for educational and experimental purposes. In this building, with its floors as cleanly washed and swept as a parlor floor, are to be found

Native pigs in Canton. Note sway backs and large bellies

Holstein-Fresian heifers and young bull recently imported

not only different types of natives pigs, but also Western breeds introduced for use in improving the native hogs. A number of hogs are butchered every year, and Western cured ham and bacon made at Canton Christian College is in great demand.

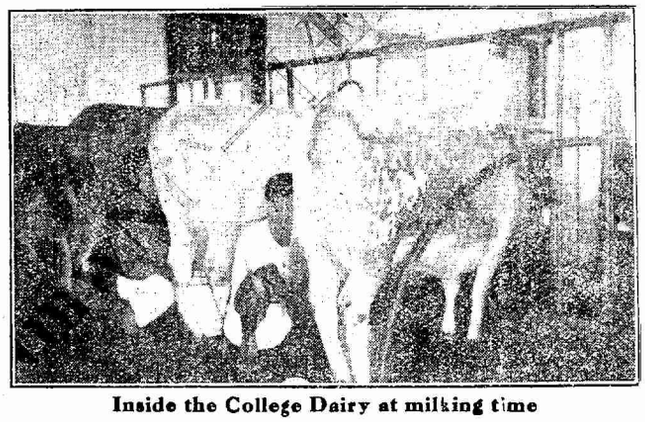
Work with poultry similar to that in hogs is being done, and a number of different breeds of poultry are kept for educational purposes.

The College is advantageously located in the northern limit of the tropics and has plants of tropic, semi-tropic and temperate zone types. The sanitary garden products of the College are in great demand in the Canton community. Twice a week fresh products are delivered in Canton. Monthly deliveries, including that sold to the College community, average more than 10,000 pounds of vegetables, eggs, poultry and milk. The sale of these products help partly to meet the cost of experiments, and the gardens and barns serve as practical laboratories for students studying agriculture.

Before any student is permitted to be a candidate for a bachelor's degree in agriculture he must be able to satisfactorily milk and care for the cows in the dairy, feed and care for horses, pigs and chickens, use Chinese and Western plows in the field, transplant trees, propagate various orchard varieties, and perform a number of other practical operations common on the farm. Field and barn laboratory courses are given in connection with lecture courses so as to give the students all the practical training possible.

The purpose of the College of Agriculture is to train leaders properly for the agricultural uplift of China. While a strong course of study has been built up for the benefit of the comparatively few of the millions of Chinese farmers who can afford to take a college course in Agriculture, the ultimate aim is to reach and help the farmer himself. This is being done largely thru the extension division of the College. In this division inquiries in regard to farm problems are dealt with every day. The plan is eventually to have well trained men in as many agricultural centers as possible who will get acquainted with the farmers and help in the solution of their problems.

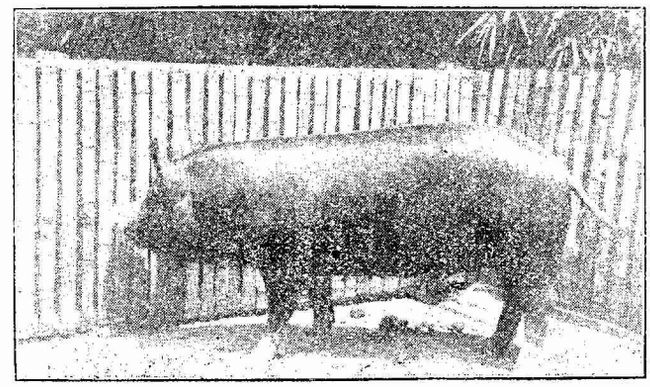
These men will not be able to solve all problems, but with a large staff of specialists at the College available for



Inside the College Dairy at milking time

special problems, who can be called on for aid, a great deal can be accomplished for the improvement of the lot of the village farmers. There are many problems of educational and social as well as economical nature that are calling for solution, which such an extension organization, somewhat like the county agricultural agent and farm bureau in America, can help to solve.

The sericulture department is already doing a most valuable service for the village farmers in the silk districts of the province. The raising of silk in Kwangtung, as elsewhere in China, is severely handicapped because of an infectious disease known as pebrine, common in the silk worms. It is reported that from 50 to 80 and even 100 per cent of infection in the silk worms occurs. While the disease does not always kill the worms, it weakens them so they become easy prey to other diseases and parasites, and the worms either die before the cocoons are completed, or spin a very inferior cocoon. It is possible practically to eliminate the diseased by microscope examination of the female moths and by destroying all eggs from diseased moths. This is the method used in Japan, where only government inspected and diseased-free eggs are permitted to be sold to the farmers. The College inspected eggs are now in great demand. At first the village farmers refused the eggs on the grounds that they were chemical eggs. However, after the first trial of College eggs, there has been so great a call for the chemical eggs that the College has been able to meet only a fraction of the demand. When the ordinary village-raised



Berkshire boar imported from Manila, P. I, to Canton Christian College, the first of its kind in Canton. It is hoped to improve native stock

eggs sell for one to two dollars a sheet, the College eggs sell for four dollars a sheet and the money is gladly paid for the eggs. The farmers using the College eggs get practically a complete crop of the cocoons, and the cocoons are so much better that they get about a third more pay per catty for the cocoons when sold to the filatures. There are other problems connected with sericulture that are being studied at the College for the benefit of the village farmers. The work in sericulture was made possible largely through the interest and cooperation of the Silk Association of America, who gave the money for a sericulture class-room and laboratory building and a dormitory for accommodating students taking short courses in sericulture.

A number of bulletins and one book on various phases of agriculture have been published in both English and Chinese by members of the agricultural staff. The College is now publishing an English semi-annual periodical known as *Lingnaam Agricultural Review*. In this journal is published the results of agricultural experiments and researches conducted at Canton Christian College. A quarterly publication of a similar nature in Chinese is also published, and a monthly leaflet in Chinese containing timely hints on agriculture is being published and distributed free to the village farmers who are able to read.

The technical agricultural staff of Canton Christian College, consists of four Americans and nine Chinese holding bachelors' and masters' degrees in Agriculture, and nine assistants who have had local training in agriculture. A total of 120 workmen are employed on the College farm.

The entire College campus consists of about 300 acres, one-half of which is used for raising of grain and fiber crops, vegetables, fruits, forest trees, live stock, including dairy cattle, hogs and poultry. The remainder of the campus is occupied by academic and administration buildings, dormitories, assembly hall, infirmary, residences for the staff and other buildings and athletic fields for the various schools of Canton Christian College. The total number of permanent buildings on the campus-those built of brick and reinforced concrete is now 53. In addition there are a number of buildings of less permanent nature. The architectural plan of the campus and buildings of the institution is such that the number of buildings can be increased to twice or more times the present number without causing any serious change in the original plans of the institution.

Last Living Buddha of Mongolia?

The persistent reports of the death of the Living Buddha at Urga, Mongolia, are apparently accepted as authentic by Peking inasmuch as the Peking Cabinet has occupied itself with relief measures vis-a-vis Mongolia and the conferment of posthumous rank upon the deceased. There are rumors that the Living Buddha died of poisoning, either by his own hand through mistake or at the hands of Soviet emissaries. The mystery surrounding his death bears out Harry Franck in his writings of his trip to Urga a couple of years ago; and one wonders if Mr. Franck's prediction that the late Living Buddha would be the last in Mongolia for "political rather than lamaistic reasons," will prove correct.

Mr. Franck's description of the Living Buddha is among the most interesting in his book, Wandering in Northern China. He writes:

"Except in Lhasa, and perhaps Rome, the worshiper in Urga has an advantage seldom to be found on this earth; he may perform his pious antics, not merely before silent shrines and motionless statues, but before a living god in flesh and blood. It is a pleasant tramp for any one with unatrophied legs across the valley to the dwelling-place of the Living Buddha. A few small streams block his way, unless he can hit upon the stepping-stone fords of the horseless lower classes. But if he is a Westerner, one of the mounted lamas who are constantly jogging back and forth between the place and the city may, out of mere curiousity to see him at close range, or because all the native benevolence of the nomad herdsman has not yet been steeped out of him by supersitions and the misbehavior of other outlanders, carry him across on his crupper. Or, if the stroller is not in a mood for petty adventures, he may take the causeway. This is a road wide as a Western boulevard and perhaps half a mile long, raised on wooden trestles which carry it across the slightly lower part of the valley; but it runs, not from the section where foreigners lodge and carry on such business as is possible under present conditions, but, being designed merely for the use of the Living Buddha and his courtiers, it connects his palaces with those of his late sainted brother, and with the shrine topped by that most coveted golden superstructure to which he sometimes comes to be worshiped. Apparently there is nothing sacred about this roadway, however, for any one may use it, and a gang of Chinese was engaged in replacing the logs covered with earth, which spells bridge to the Oriental, of a section that had collapsed. For that matter, it is Chinese workmen who repair, as they probably originally built, the fantastic gates and the flaring tile roofs even within the sacred palace precinct, but for which concession by his holiness and the jealous preservers of his sanctity nothing probably would ever get mended.

"The low chaos of roofs within his principal compound, green, yellow, blue, golden, a jumble of Chinese, Tibetan, Russian and hybrid architecture, stands out against the little lines of trees along the foot of the sacred mountains,—evergreen, white birch, and other species, now red or yellow, like the omnipresent lamas, with early autumn. A few guard-houses with a ragged armed Mongol or two lounging before them surround the place, but these picturesque sentinels do not interfere with the movements even of foreigners so long as they do not attempt to enter the sacred precincts. On special occasions non-Mongols have been permitted to pass the gates, but very, very few have ever entered the presence or even the actual dwelling of the 'Living Buddha' himself, to whom even the highest of Mongols do not have free access. The elaborate gates have the same demon guards, the same isolated wall as a screen against evil spirits, and all the rest of the flummery common to such structures in China and Korea. Some of the buildings within the compound, however, might have been taken bodily from some cheap Eurorean, or at least Russian, town, while the confusion of the whole scheme of structures would not awaken delight in the heart of any real architect.

"The 'summer palace' of the human deity, a furlong away, being more fully Tibetan, is less unpleasing to the eye. At about the same distance from the main palace in the opposite direction is almost a town of mainly modern buildings, housing the non-religious belongings, and the servants of the Mongol. His stables contain many horses; his garages have automobiles of a dozen differrent makes, European as well as American, not to mention the usual proportion of Fords; a Delco system lights his establishment; and most modern inventions are represented in one form or another The 'Living Buddha' buys every new contrivance the West has to offer, merely as playthings, in a vain attempt to make a noticeable inroad in a burdensome income. A foreign business man of Urga who has furnished much of it assured me that he purchases on the average ten thousand dollars 'Mex' worth of assorted junk a day, things of every conceivable kind, which are petulantly tossed aside when the owner and his swarms of satellites tire of them. Many of the motor-cars rust away unused, though this modern god does all his traveling to and from his various thrones by automobile, and his chauffeur, a khaki-and-legging-clad Buriat, may frequently be seen speeding about town on the only motor cycle in Urga.

"In striking contrast to this modernity of his surroundings is the attitude of the Mongols toward their living god. It is something which we of the West can scarcely conceive, and which probably has no precedent among even the most pietistic creeds of the Occident. Second only to the Dalai-Lama of Lhasa in the hierarchy of lamaism, Bogda-Han, to give him one of the many titles by which he is known among Mongols, is worshiped by millions throughout a vast space of central Asia. The attribution of deity with which they invest him is due to the belief that he is a reincarnation of the original Buddha When a 'Living Buddha' dies—of which more anon—the high council of lamaism, by the consultation of certain sacred books and a deal of hocuspocus which saner mortals would not have the interest to follow, determine where the body into which his soul has been reborn will be found. At first blush it would seem that this must be a newborn babe; but perhaps there is no nursery in the sacred palace, or no lamas of sufficient experience in that line to take charge of a puling infant. Therefore, by something corresponding to poetic license, the signs point to a boy of about nine years of age, who will be found, say, on such a corner of such streets in this or that city, doing so and so at a specified hour. A cavalcade of high lamas travel to the place indicated, which is more likely to be in Tibet than in Mongolia, capture the new and unsuspecting Buddha, and carry him off to a life of deification. It is commonly reputed in the outside world that each Buddha is quietly done away with by what we might call his cardinals at the age of eighteen, his body embalmed, and a new find installed in his place. A Russian professor long resident in Urga has been to some pains to prove that this is not true, that it is in fact mere nonsense; but he admits the curious coincidence that all the 'Living Buddhas' up to the present one seem to have died at about eighteen years of age.

"The present one played in unusual luck. To an even greater extent than his predecessors he took advantage of his position to become the Don Juan of Mongolia, and among his many light-o'loves there was one to whom he wished to stick—or who decided to stick to him. Being a god is very convenient at times. This one calmly overruled the time-honored law that lamas, and especially 'Living Buddhas', may not marry—though of course this verb does not exactly fit the case—and attached the minx to him for life. She seems to have some soch power over men as did the old Empress Dowager of China, an impression borne out by her masterful face in such photographs of her as are extant. Not only did she succeed in saving her paramour from the usual fate in his youth, but she so strengthened his position that he is still on his deified throne at an age variously reckoned at from fifty to sixty. Some explain this survival in another way: there were, they say, to have been a fixed number of reincarnations of the Buddha, of which this is the last, after which, we are led to infer, the stainless soul will pass into Nirvana; and of course a few years more or less hanging back from that blissful state can do no one any harm, least of all in the Orient, where the sense of time is so nearly paralyzed. Even among those who do not accept this view there are many who claim that there will never be another 'Living Buddha' in Mongolia, for political rather than lamaistic reasons.

"The fact is, probably, that while the masterfulness of his consort had something to do with the survival of the present reincarnation, the powerful clique about him has been willing to permit it because of his weakness, which has prevented him from ever grasping any real authority. Since his gallant youth he has been tainted with that dread disease so wide-spread among the Mongols, which not only makes him a semi-invalid, easily manipulated by the real power behind his pseudo-divinity, but which left him some years ago stone-blind. Because he is too sacred to be touched by impious hands, there was no way of curing him, and now it is too late. Besides, the high lamas preferred him sickly and supine rather than well and strong, not to mention the almost complete ignorance among the Mongols of the real nature of their well nigh universal ailment.

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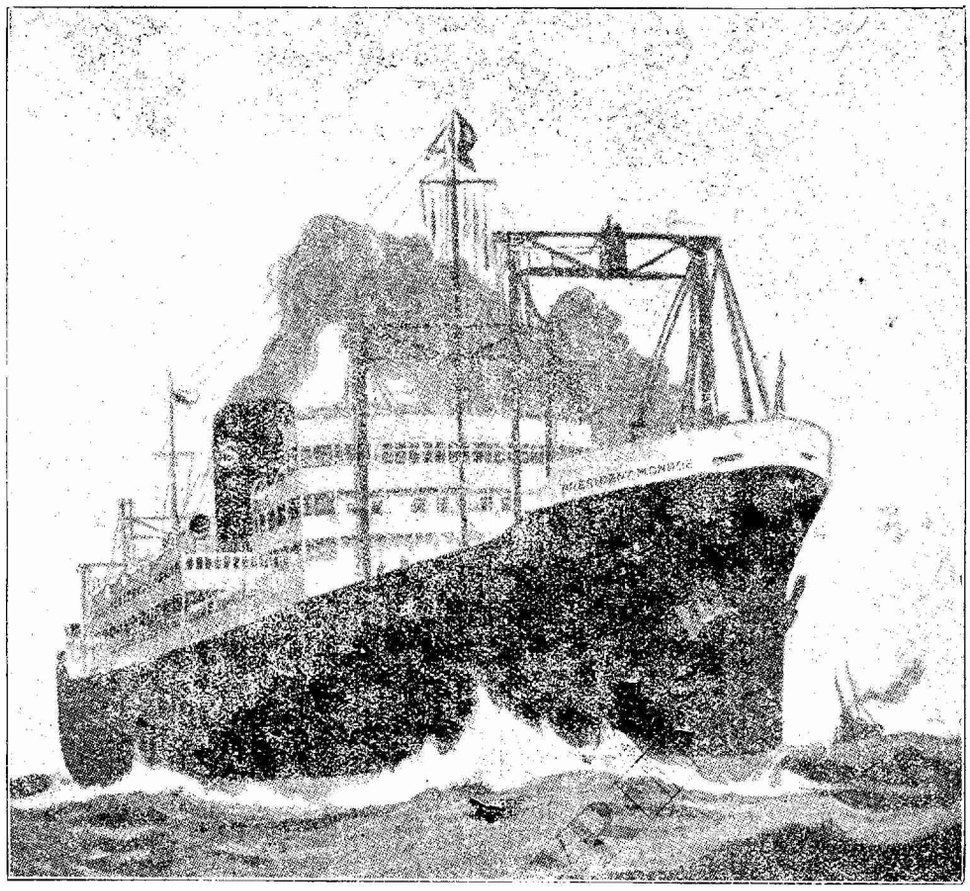

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"Perhaps his blindness increases his divinity in the minds of the faithful, as a sightless witch often wins more followers than one with all her sense intact. At any rate, Mongols of all classes treat their living fetish with divine honors. Pilgrims come from all over central Asia to prostrate themselves on the ground or the prayer-boards outside his compound; on special days they are blessed, not by his actual appearance in person—for visibility often breeds contempt, and the physical labor of being a god should be reduced to a minimum—but by being tapped on the heads with a contrivance in the hands of middle-class lamas to which is attached a rope the other end of which is grasped, hypothetically at least, by the 'Living Buddha' seated on his throne inside his central palace. So divine is he that notwithstanding his infirmity the excretions of his body are collected in silver and gold vessels, and sent out among the credulous as a cure for their infirmities! Foreigners who have chanced to catch a glimpse of him on his way to or from the city temples to pray for rain—he has, of course, the latest and best thing in barometers—or some other ceremony, describe him as being more cleanly dressed than is the Mongol custom, but otherwise quite like any other lama of high class, plus a kind of gold crown. Close inspection might reveal that this alleged pulchritude is an exaggeration—I am skeptical of the possibility of combining cleanliness and Mongol—but that has never been permitted a foreigner.

"While no manifestoes are issued commanding the foreigner to remain within doors and avert his face, as was long the case when the emperor of China made his annual journey to sacrifice to the Altar of Heaven in Peking, armed guards as well as pious fanatics see to it that the divine being is not too nearly approached during his passing to and fro about Urga. No later ago than the month of my visit a group of Americans in an automobile were halted on one side of the unmarked route over which the 'Living Buddha,' was to return from the temple where he was just then enthroned, and compelled to get out and walk across it. As a special concession to the spirit of modernity, when the insistent guards were reminded that the abandoned machine could not advance of its own will, they permitted the chauffeur to climb in again and technically break the divine law by riding across the prospective trail of the blind god."

29-010

A Criticism of China's New Constitution

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

The Parliament.—The legislative power of the Republic of China is exercised by the Parliament.

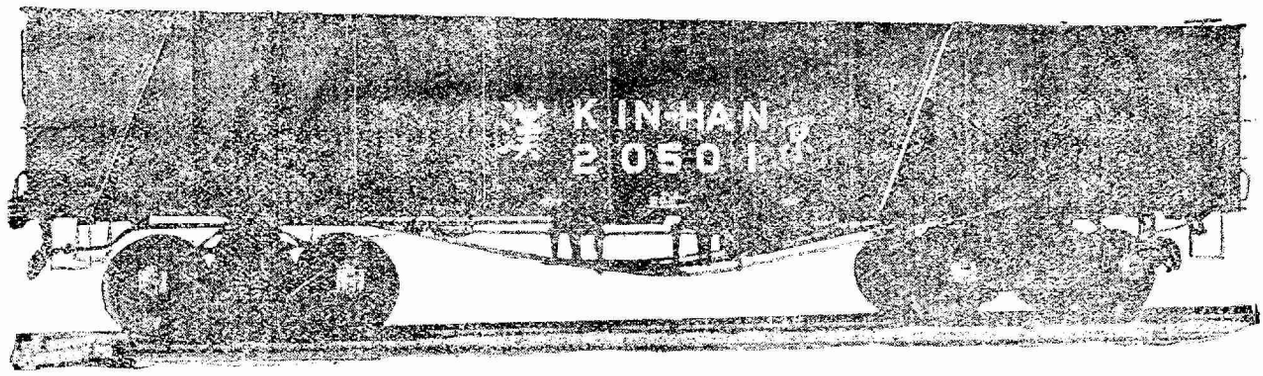
In my previous article in the *Review*, I suggested the idea that the legislative power of the government be vested into two houses, so that each can operate as the check and balance of the other. It is a fact that in nearly all modern constitutional states the bi-cameral or two-chambered system prevails, especially in the United States of America, England, France, Italy, Japan, Philippines, Australia and South Africa. The provision of the new Chinese Constitution which is in accordance with my suggestion reads as follows:

"Article 40. Parliament shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives."

Thus two chambers are provided instead of the National Council established by the Nanking Constitution. The establishment of two chambers or houses which can check each other and give rise to a more careful and matured judgment of legislation to be passed is deemed wise, beneficial and advisable.

In the American Congress and in the Philippine Legislature there exists the "Committee System." In the French Parliament operates a similar system. Each month the members of the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are divided by lots into "Bureaux." These select all the special committees to which bills are referred, except when either of the houses chooses itself to elect a committee. In the English House of Commons the committees are divided into select and grand. It is doubtful whether it is wise to attempt to fix rules on procedural matter in the body of a written constitution, for such kind of rules should remain flexible and be developed to meet conditions as they arise. It is usual, however, for written constitutions to provide that legislative chambers shall have the power to establish their own rules of procedure and parliamentary practice. The new Constitution of China fails to include a provision of this nature.

All the world over



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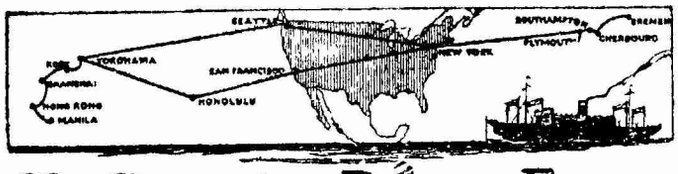

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With regard to the quorum needed, the new law contains only this provision:

"Article 56. Unless there is an attendance of more than one-half of its membership, no business shall be transacted in either House."

The new Constitution does not discriminate between the transaction of certain kinds of business wherein large quorums are required in other constitutionally organized states, and the taking of merely affirmative action where more than the usual majority vote is merely demanded. In other countries, also, the expulsion of one of the members of the legislature can be accomplished only by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the house interested.

Another interesting feature of the new Constitution is Article 46 which states:

"Each House shall determine the qualifications of its members."

If this provision is carried to its logical meaning, the government cannot operate. The houses of the Parliament cannot be convened because their members cannot be elected for their qualifications are not known and are still to be determined by the houses themselves. On the other hand no qualifications can be provided unless there exist the members of the houses authorized to pass the law providing for qualifications. The new Constitution should have specified the qualifications of the members of both houses so that a proper election of them can be held, and those chosen can qualify. It must be borne in mind that the Constitution presupposes the existence of no law. It is above all laws and is the source of all state legislation.

Articles 41, 42 and 43 of the new law contain provisions on the election of senators and representatives. They read as follows:

"Art. 41. The Senate shall be composed of Senators elected by the highest local assemblies prescribed by law, and by other Electoral Bodies.

"Art. 42. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected by the various electoral districts in proportion to their population.

"Art. 23. The election of members of both Houses shall be prescribed by law."

There is a separate law on elections passed prior to the new Constitution. The characteristic feature about the electoral system in China, whether it be the election of a senator or whether it be the election of a representative, is that the member of either house is finally elected by a comparatively small body of the people; for a senator, the provincial assembly, and for a representative, an electoral college. And besides, as each electoral college, whether it be a provincial assembly or the electoral college of a district within a province, elects not a single member but a number while each voter in the final election has only one vote, the actual number of votes to be obtained by successful candidates is very small.

In the Philippines, senators and representatives are voted for directly by the people. Each citizen of qualified conditions is entitled to one separate vote for each and every representative and senator of his respective district.

Articles 47 and 48 of the new Chinese Constitution provide the following:

"Art. 47. The term of office for a member of the Senate shall be six years. One third of the members shall be elected every two years.

"Art. 48. The term of office for a member of the House of Representatives shall be three years."

The election of senators and representatives does not take place at the same time. Senators are elected every two years whereas representatives are chosen every two years. There are also three periods of renewal in the Senate. This system is very expensive and burdensome.

The provisions of article 51 of the new Chinese Constitution are indeed interesting:

"Parliament shall itself convene, open and close its sessions, but extraordinary sessions shall be called under any of the following circumstances:

1. At the joint request of more than one-third of the members of each House.

2. At the summons of the President."

The Parliament itself convokes, conducts and adjourns its own meetings. Nothing is said of any control that the President has in these matters. Though the intention is clearly to give the Parliament a large control over the ordinary course of legislation, finance, the raising of public loans, and the conduct of the administration, there is no practical machinery to compel the executive to act; indeed though impeachment is provided for, and even here the quorum requirements are such that it will be almost

impossible to obtain an impeachment, since it is the president who must in the last resort carry out the decision of the Parliament, and there is actually nothing to compel him to execution, there is no machinery to force action according to the Parliament's wishes. On the other hand, there is a complete absence of the Executive's control over the legislature since convoking and adjourning are completely in the Parliament's own hands.

We find no proper reason for the provision that "no bill shall be introduced simultaneously in both houses." In America and in the Philippines, a bill may be filed at the same time with both houses.

Under article 68 of the new Chinese Constitution members of Parliament are given an absolute and unqualified freedom of speech which authorizes them to make improper attacks on their opponents' character without any consequential responsibility. The provision says:

"Members of both houses shall not be responsible outside of Parliament, for opinions expressed and votes cast in Parliament."

Limitations on the Legislative Power.—In my previous article in the *Review*, I mentioned the failure of the Provisional Constitution to set forth limitations on the powers of the legislative branch of the government. This deficiency has not been cured in the new enactment. In the Philippines and in the United States there are constitutional restraints against the acts of the legislative department. The Philippine Legislature and the American Congress cannot pass any law depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or denying the equal protection of the laws; any law impairing the obligation of contracts; any ex-post facto law or bill of attainder; any law granting titles of nobility; any law abridging the freedom of the speech or of the press, or respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; any law embracing more than one subject; any law levying duties on export goods, etc.

In my previous article in the *Review*, I also suggested the need of prohibiting any member of the legislative body from holding other government positions. Undoubtedly, the following provisions of the new Chinese Constitution have been adopted after my suggestion:

"Art. 44. No person shall be a member of both houses simultaneously.

"Art. 45. No member of either House shall hold concurrently any official post, civil or military."

These provisions, as they now stand, are still defective. The contents of the Philippine Organic Law is more specific, and reads thus:

"No senator or representative can, during the time for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the legislature, nor shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term.'

Impeachment Proceedings.—In my previous article in the *Review*, I intimated the inadvisability of the justices of the Chinese Supreme Court sitting as a court in impeachment proceedings. Probably following my suggestion, the Nanking Provisional Constitution which required that in case the Provisional President or any member of the Cabinet is impeached, he shall be tried by a special court consisting of the judges elected among the justices of the Supreme Court, was duly amended. The new amendment provides for the trial of the President or Cabinet Minister, by the Senate sitting as a court, according to my suggestion and following the practice observed in the United States of America.

Article 63 of the new fundamental law sets out the following rule:

"The Senate shall try an impeached President, Vice-President or Cabinet Minister.

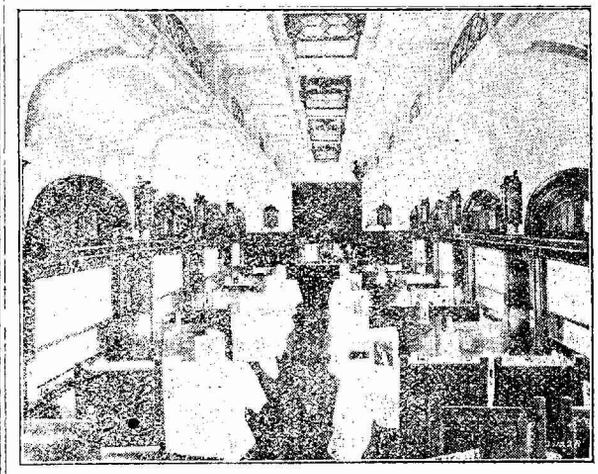
In such a trial the verdict of condemnation shall not be pronounced except with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the members present.

When the President or Vice-President is adjudged guilty, he shall be deprived of his office, but the punishment to be inflicted shall be determined by the highest Court of Justice.

When a Cabinet Minister is adjudged guilty, he shall be deprived of his office and may also be deprived of his public rights. If he is adjudged guilty of a further offence, he shall be tried by a Court of Justice."

Under the above rule, an impeachment of a Cabinet Minister is followed by his dismissal from office by the President. If the President himself is impeached, the case is somewhat difficult. The Constitution does not provide who will be authorized to execute the decision of the Senate and

THROUGH THE U. S. A.



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The preparation and service of the evening meal on Great Northern diners is the event of the travelers' day, a triumph of culinary skill and experience, equally participated in by the quiet, attentive serving staff, the expert chefs and an efficient steward.

Great Northern patrons are afforded a wide and satisfying choice of delicious specialties embracing selections from the always popular a la carte menus at exceedingly reasonable prices or they may have their choice of vegetable and fish dinners at 75c; that favorite of Great Northern travelers, the individual baked chicken pie at 75c; the $1.00 table d'hote dinner or the feature of the menus, the satisfying, delectable beefsteak or chicken table d'hote dinners at $1.50 each.

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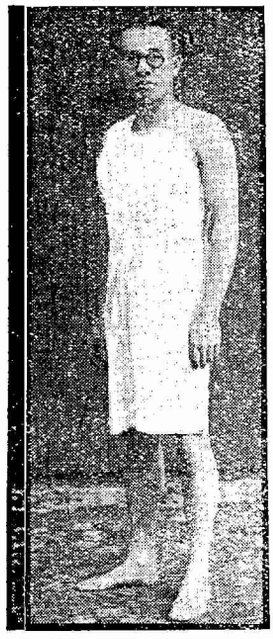


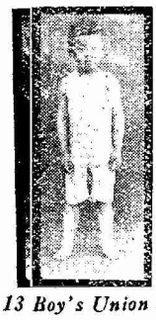
No. 3 Union Suit

A. B. C.

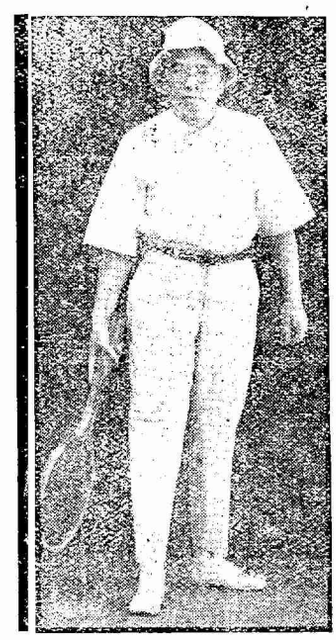
UNDERWEAR

most suitable for summer

superior in quality and 35% cheaper because of its local manufacture. Variety of styles.∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴



No. 13 Boy's Union Suit



No. 10 Short Sleeve Tennis Shirt

China A. B. C. Underwear Weaving Mill

Factory: S-699 Markham Road Town Office: P 153 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI

the judgment of the Highest Court of Justice. Since the President as the Chief Executive in the last resort carries out the decision of the Parliament or of any of its houses, there is nothing to compel him to execute and of enforce the action taken against him.

Another thing to be noted also is the interference of the Highest Court of Justice with the Senate. These two branches of the government ought to be separated, and the handling of the impeachment proceedings should be left at the hands of the Senate exclusively.

Note:—This is the fourth of a series of articles dealing with China's New Constitution by Dr. Villanueva. Further articles by the same author will appear in early issues of the Review.

Good Roads and Anti-Shanghai Extension Move

The North-China *Daily News* carried the following story concerning the underlying motives of the Good Roads Movement in its issue of May 31:

"The Paoshan District Assembly has addressed petitions to the Military Governor of Shanghai and to the Civil Governor of this province in connexion with the famous road round the Settlement, to prevent further encroachment by foreigners. The petitions state that as a result of receipt of letters from the National Road Construction Association, all members of the Paoshan Assembly agree that the Shanghai Municipal Council is always encroaching on Chinese territory and constructing roads. The Council, when they want to make these roads, say that as communications are poor it is necessary to open new roads, but afterwards they impose water and electricity taxes, later collecting taxes and posting policemen on duty in Chinese territory. Therefore (says the petition) our sovereign rights are lost and even if we try to get them back, by redemption or otherwise, it is difficult, because the foreigners, once having them refuse to return them. Now the Road Construction Association advocates the road round the Settlement and the improvement of our own municipal affairs. This is a good as well as an important scheme. When we first heard that the foreigners were wanting a new extension of the Settlement, we telegraphed opposing the proposal so that they would not encroach on our rights. Now at the time of the rendition of the Mixed Court, the Legations demand an extension, and we must stop them by building a road round the settlement, if our rights are to be maintained. We hope, therefore, that you will instruct your subordinates to take steps in connexion with this immediately."

Japan to Borrow More Funds from U. S.

The Japanese government probably will seek to float another huge loan in the United States early next year, according to a Washington dispatch dated May 1, in the Japan *Advertiser*. This loan probably will be for $150,000,000, as was the external loan floated here early this year. It is certain to be not less than $100,000,000. This additional flotation is made necessary by the fact that the proceeds of the $150,000,000 external loan of 1923 thirty-year sinking fund 6½ per cent gold bonds and the other loan of £25,000,000 floated in England have been utilized by the Japanese government in the retirement of matured indebtedness and in the reconstruction of the areas damaged by the earthquake.

Indications are that approximately $100,000,000 of the $150,000,000 loan was spent in the United States for materials, most of which have been paid for and shipped to Japan. This is demonstrated, it is asserted, by the fact that official statistics indicate there has been no change in gold holding, in Japan, while gold holdings abroad reached 403,000,000 yen. It is understood that the £25,000,000, or approximately 200,000,000 yen, is being used to take care of the redemption of obligations.

Another indication that the $100,000,000 raised in the United States has been largely if not entirely spent for materials here lies in the fact that since the earthquake disaster imports into Japan have greatly exceeded exports. During March conditions were characterized by a continuation of the heavy influx of imports, with the resulting large accumulation of stock. Preliminary returns of Japanese foreign trade during March show exports valued at 120,000,000 yen and imports totaling 305,000,000 yen, bringing the total import excess for the first three months of the year to 475,477,000 yen. There has been much criticism in Japan and in the Orient generally of the terms of the $150,000,000 American loan. Nevertheless the Japanese government officials are aware that the terms of the American loan were equally as good as those of the British, and there appears to be no doubt that the greater part of any new loan will be floated in the New York market.

Try a Chesterfield and see the difference!

They Satisfy

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., U. S A., Manufacturer

29-015

Who's Who in China

General Chiang Ch'ao-tsung

江朝宗字宇澄

General Chiang Ch'ao-tsung was born at Ching-te Hsien Anhui province, in 1859. He began his official career as an expectant Taotai in the Ching Dynasty. Before he came to Peking he was the Brigade-General in command of Hanchung Garrison.

In July 1912 General Chiang became Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Gendarmerie and also Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Bordered Red Chinese Banner. In December 1912 the first mentioned post was substantiated to him.

In May 1917 General Chiang was awarded the First Order of Wenfu, the highest military order. About the same time he was appointed Assistant Commander of the forces for the maintenance of order in Peking and Tientsin.

In June 1917 General Chiang accepted the post of Acting Premier and countersigned President Li Yuan-hung's mandate dissolving the Parliament. In the beginning of July General Chang Hsun made the attempt to restore the old monarchy. General Chiang being an old official of the Ching Dynasty was soon favored with two appointments, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Metropolitan Gendarmerie and Director-General of the Peking Octroi.

The monarchical restoration did not last long as Chang Hsun's forces were soon brought into subjection by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's army. All those who had accepted appointments from the *coup d'etat* were suspected of sympathy to Chang Hsun. General Chiang consequently resigned from all the posts that he had been hitherto holding and retired into private life in Peking where he is at present considered a leading citizen. In August 1917 he was created a Chiang Chun of the Chiang Chun Fu or the College of Marshals with the special title of two words "Ti Wei."

In October 1922 President Li Yuan-hung conferred upon General Chiang the Third Order of Merit in recognition of the service he had rendered to the country during the first few years of the Republic.

Ge eral Ch'en Shu-fan

陳樹藩字伯生

General Ch'en Shu-fan was born at An-kang Hsien Shensi province, and is a graduate of the Paotingfu Military Academy. He played an importan' part in the First Revolution commanding the people's army at Hotung, Shansi, against the royal soldiers and therefore, subsequent to the establishmeut of the Republic in 1912, he was appointed Commander of the First Mixed Brigade in the province of Shensi. From 1912-14 the notorious bandit chief, "The White Wolf," created much disturbance in Honan, Shansi and Shensi in open defiance of the provincial authorities. General Ch'en maintained order and peaee in the province of Shensi to the best of his ability and his efforts finally drove the White Wolf out of Shensi.

In May 1915 General Ch'en was appointed Defence Commissioner of Southern Shensi and in January 1916 he was transferred to Northern Shensi. In December 1915 occurred the Yunnan Uprising against Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical attempt. Upon reaching Northern Shensi, General Ch'en gathered together all the revolutionary members and deelared independence at San Yuan, at the north of Northern Shensi. General Lu Chien-chang then Military Governor of Shensi, was driven away and General Ch'en was made Commander of the Shensi Republican Army. Following the death of Yuan Shih-kai in June 1916, Li Yuan-hung became president. In July he appointed General Ch'en Tuchun of Shensi. In July 1917 he was ordered to act concurrently as Civil Governor of Shensi. These positions he held until May 1921 when he was relieved and subsequently created a Chiang Chun of the Chiang Chun Fu with the special title of two words "Hsiang Wei." He has since been living in retirement at Tientsin.

CHINA'S BACKWARDNESS IN MODERN ADVERTISING

The conservatism or to use a more expressive term *backwardness* of China's business men is nowhere better illustrated than in the field of modern advertising. One needs but glance through the pages of any of the newspapers and magazines in Shanghai or any other large Chinese city to realize the truth of this statement—and this statement refers not only to the foreign language newspapers and magazines but also the Chinese language newspapers.

The statement has been made and probably with considerable truth that were it not for the advertising of foreign firms placed in the Chinese newspapers these papers would have hard going and many of them might be forced to go out of business entirely. Outside of a very few Chinese owned and managed firms, there is practically no advertising in the modern sense in China. Even the large modern department stores which have been built in Shanghai and elsewhere do very little modern advertising, contenting themselves with the cheapest kind of circulars pasted on fences and walls and an occasional announcement of special sales published in the papers.

In America and Great Britain there are a number of magazines published largely for the purpose of creating an interest in China and in creating a better understanding and closer relations between China and the West and it should be embarrassing to intelligent Chinese to realize that these publications are supported almost entirely by the advertising of foreigners. The Chinese students, for example, publish an excellent magazine in America and a glance through the current issue shows that outside of a Chinese bank and a tobacco company and a few restaurants there is not an important Chinese concern represented in the publication, all of the other ads being those of American firms interested in the China market. *Asia Magazine* the handsome monthly published in New York and devoted entirely to the Orient does not contain a single Chinese ad.

The Japanese on the other hand appreciate the value of modern advertising and undoubtedly this has been an important element in the great commercial development of that country in modern times. Recently an important American magazine issued a special edition devoted to Japan and there were at least 25 pages of advertisements in the issue of important Japanese trading companies, banks and steamship lines. And Japanese firms not only advertise at home in their own and the foreign language press but also abroad. Frequent advertisements of Japanese concerns appear in the leading newspapers of America, Great Britain and elsewhere.

The difficulties of many important Chinese industries in holding their own in the world's markets are due largely to a lack of modern advertising. Tea, for instance, originated in China but China's tea producers and dealers have permitted Japanese and British teas to monopolize markets abroad largely because the British and Japanese dealers were progressive and the Chinese were unprogressive. The same thing applies to a certain extent to silk and many other Chinese products. Soya bean oil is produced in China but it is marketed and advertised abroad by foreigners. The same thing applies to wood oil and so on.

This lack of modern ideas on advertising injures Chinese business tremendously, but it has a further detrimental effect upon the press of the country. Where newspapers in Japan for instance count their circulations in the hundreds of thousands, Chinese newspapers with a much larger population to cater to, have not yet reached the hundred thousand mark. And if the foreign firms should suddenly withdraw their advertising the circulations probably would drop to very modest proportions.

The lack of modern Chinese advertising undoubtedly has its reactions in public opinion not only on the part of foreigners residing in China but abroad because practically all of the foreign newspapers and magazines published in China have extensive circulations in their home lands among persons interested in China.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

If you have business in the Far East—

THE *kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—*

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANIZED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organization—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Shanghai Office: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits: U.S. $2,850,000

Mr. Li Chuan-shih

李權時

Mr. Li Chuan-shih was born at Chinghai, Chekiang province, July 1, 1895, and received his elementary education in his native district. He was admitted to Tsing Hua College through the provincial competitive examinations and was graduated in 1918. While in school he was editor of the Tsing Hua *Weekly* and was president of the college Confucian Association.

After graduation from Tsing Hua he went to America as a government supported student and attended Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., from 1918 to 1920 taking the B. A degree with honors. He then went to the University of Chicago where he received the M. A. degree in 1921 and the next year received the Ph. D. degree, his thesis being on the "Central and Local Finances of China."

After returning from America he joined the faculty of Fuh Tan University of Shanghai as professor of economics and commercial subjects. He was soon appointed dean of the School of Commerce and in 1924 was appointed dean of the Collegiate Department which position he is still holding.

Two Chinese Become Catholic Prelates

Just prior to the opening of the Catholic General Council of China at Siccawei last month two members of the Chinese Catholic clergy were raised by authority from Rome to the dignity of Prefects Apostolic. One was Father Odoric Cheng, 51 years of age and a member of the Franciscan order for 30 years. He has been for some time professor in the Central Seminary of Kiangchowfu, Hupeh. The other was Father Melchior Sun, 55 years of age and a Vincentian Father for 27 years. Monsignor Cheng is assigned to the portion of Hupeh south and southeast of the Yangtze river, while Monsignor Sun will take charge of Catholic activities in Chihli province east of Paotingfu. The Catholics in China claim 2,208,000 converts and an ordained Chinese clergy of 1701.

US

So cool and comfortable you hardly know you're wearing them—

Correct to the last detail in line and finish—Built of the finest materials to give long, hard service.

That's why Keds are the most popular warm weather shoes.

Look for the name Keds on the shoes—It's your guarantee of real Keds quality; for they aren't Keds unless the name is on the shoes.

For sale by Shanghai Dealers

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd.

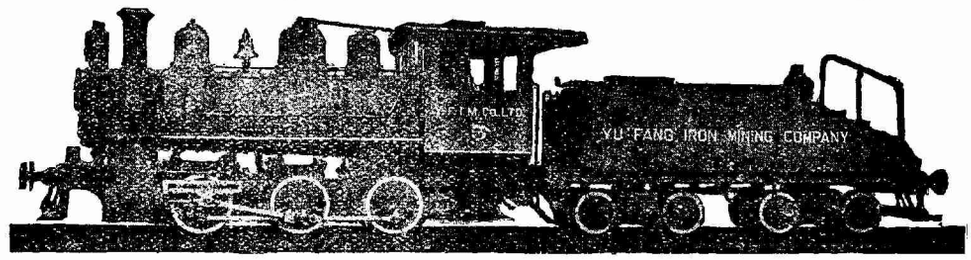
17 Jinkee Road Shanghai

29-018

BALDWIN

Six-Wheeled Switchers

Used in the Development of the Iron Industry of China



Built for Yu Fang Iron Mining Co., Ltd., China

Gauge, 3'6"	Driving wheels, diameter, 36"
Cylinders, 14" x 16"	Weight, engine 55,330 lb.
Working pressure, 180 lb.	Weight, engine and tender, 110,000 lb.

THE Six-wheeled Switching locomotive illustrated was recently built by these Works for the Yu Fang Iron Mining Co., Ltd., for use in hauling large quantities of ore from the mines at Fanchang, Anhwei Province, China, to the Yangtsze River.

Among the features embodied in this type of locomotive are sturdiness in construction, adequate power for the service intended, and accessibility to all parts to facilitate repairs.

Baldwin Industrial Railway locomotives are giving good service in many countries.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. **Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"**

AGENTS

Pacific Commercial Co.. Manila, P. I. and New York

Sale & Frazar, Ltd. Tokyo & New York

Andersen, Meyer & Co.

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RESIDENT TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

R. E. McFalls, Peking, China E. P. Williams, Jr., Shanghai, China J. F. Greig, Tokyo, Japan.

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LOCOMOTIVES

29-019

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"Sunshine Belt"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

B. C. Haile—General Agent

10 Nanking Road Tel. C. 5056-5057

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(*Cable address—SOLANO*)

Through America

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WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"
from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle
F. O. Finn, General Agent, Victoria
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., San Francisco

29-020

Men and Events

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left Shanghai on May 31 for Japan where he will make a lecture tour.

A.G. Henderson, general agent in the Orient of the Great Northern Railway, is back in Shanghai after a month's trip to Manila.

The Shanghai Chinese Students' Association on June 3 celebrated the anniversary of their first opposition to the "national traitors", in 1919.

Mrs. U. G. Frondorff, wife of the China manager of Ault and Wiborg Company, sailed for America on the *President McKinley*, on May 31.

A daughter was born to D. J. Lewis, secretary of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Lewis at Dr. Fearn's sanitarium on June 2.

The Girl Guides of Shanghai, eight units in all, held a most successful and enjoyable jamboree on the afternoon of May 31 on the St. John's college campus.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, recently delivered an address at Columbia University, New York, on the subject of "China and Western Civilization."

Paris Hiatt, Oriental manager of Ingersoll Rand & Co. and A. S Cameron Steam Pump Co., is returning from America. He is now in Japan and will arrive in Shanghai shortly.

The Shanghai Commercial Museum has announced an exhibition of trade marks to open October 16 at its North Honan Road premises. The participation of firms all over China is desired.

W. P. Willson, assistant agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of Shanghai, returned last week from an extensive business trip to North China including Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, Mukden and Dairen.

The Shanghai Race Club announces donations to charity of $157,000, appropriated from the returns of the spring race meetings. The money goes to a long list of charitable endeavors in sums ranging from $500 up.

Governor Merlin of French Indo-China arrived in Peking on June 2 after traveling from Japan to Korea, where he expressed great admiration of Japanese administration, thence to Mukden, where he staid two days. He is coming to Shanghai.

Reverend Dr. J. H. Pyke, an American missionary with a record of 51 years residence in China, died at Chingwantao on May 29. He is survived by his wife, two sons and four daughters, five of whom are resident in China.

F. F. Fairman, general manager of Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd., accompanied by Mrs. Fairman and their son, returned to Shanghai from a several months' trip in the United States aboard the *President Lincoln* on June 3.

J. Harold Dollar, chairman of the finance committee of the 1924 Fourth of July Celebration, has issued circulars asking that contributions be remitted as early as possible to D. J. Lewis, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

Prof. Bransford Eubank, instructor in animal husbandry at Peking University, is now in America purchasing a number of pure bred hogs, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and chickens which will be used in connection with the Department of Agriculture of Peking University.

Seniors of the Shanghai American School, under the direction of Mrs. Lucile T. Graham, are to present a four act comedy entitled "All the Comforts of Home" at the school at 7:30 p. m. June 7 and 8. 30 p. m. June 9. The proceeds are to be used for the purchase of scenery for the dramatic club.

C. D. Gulbertson of Eastman Kodak Company of New York recently arrived in Shanghai and has taken over the management for the American concern of Kodak Limited which is a British allied corporation of Eastman. Mr. Gulbertson announced in Japan that his company would establish a factory in China.

Yale University Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has just published a pamphlet entitled, 'The Best Hundred Books on China", which was compiled by Dr. Frederick Wells Williams, assistant professor of modern Oriental history at Yale and the Rev. Frank W. Price, associate professor of religious education at the Union Theological Seminary.

A number of local organizations will hold a reception on June 7 at Central Hall, North Szechuen Road, in honor of the members of the East China team at the Wuchang National Athletic Meeting on May 24. The team was defeated by a small margin by North China. Addresses will be given by Dr. Wang Ching-wei (Dr. Sun Yat-san's representative) and C. G. Hoh of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.

The drive conducted in Shanghai for funds for the Young Women's Christian Association netted $39,339. Mrs.

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Shanghai.

Woo, president of the Shanghai Chinese Association, stated this was the largest amount ever contributed to Y. W. work by Shanghai though the total fell short of the sum hoped for. Means for paying for the newly acquired property at 61 Range Road still have to be devised.

Edward Jerome Hazen of Hazen, Powers and Company, New York, but for many years associated with J. C. Whitney and Company, tea dealers of Shanghai and New York, died in New York on May 6. Mr. Hazen was 55 years of age and was well known in the China tea trade having resided in Shanghai for many years. He was preparing to come to China on his annual trip when his death occurred.

According to announcements just received by friends in Shanghai, Richard C. Patterson, Jr. of the Peacock Motion Picture Corporation of New York and Shanghai was married on May 31 to Miss Shelley McCutchen Rodes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rodes of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Mr. Patterson who is well known in China was formerly connected with the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Export Company.

A large attendance gathered at the Kadoorie home in Shanghai on the evening of June 4 for the Charity Ball given under the auspices of the American Woman's Club and the American Association. Mr. Kadoorie allowed the gratuitous use of his famed Marble Hall for the occasion, and many attended merely to admire its beauties. The American Army fliers were guests of honor. The entire proceeds go to the charitable work of the two American organizations.

The passage of desirable modifications in the China Trade Act is one plank of the platform of the Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco. The club was organized in 1917, and its active membership includes the largest firms on the Pacific coast. Weekly luncheon meetings are held, and Room 331 in the Merchants' Exchange building, San Francisco, is maintained for facilitating visitors with any trade information desired.

Life's cover for its issue of April 24, last, was designed and painted by none other than Monte Smith of the Shanghai office of the Standard Oil Company. A mature Chinese couple, Pa and Ma Jong, are seated on opposite sides of a table engrossed over the well known tiles. The cover is colored red and yellow, and while good enough for *Life* quite evidently by its acceptance, is by no means the best piece of work from Mr. Smith's brush.

The methodist Episcopal Mission have received word that Bishop L. J. Birney will be returned to the Shanghai area. Two new bishops elected at the General Conference in Springfield are Dr. Wallace Brown from Syracuse, New York, and Bishop George R. Grose, formerly president of Du Pauw university. Bishop Brown replaces Bishop F. T. Keeney at Foochow, the latter going to Omaha, and Bishop Grose has been assigned to Peking.

The Far Eastern Economic Council of China has according to a report published in New York offered to a firm in Seattle, Olaf Swenson and Company, the right to exploit the fur trade, fisher es and other industries of the Kamchatka area of Siberia. This action was taken, according to the report, because of the announced withdrawal of the Hudson Bay Company from Siberia. The Seattle firm has been asked by the Siberian authorities to contribute a "tax" of G. $250,000 a year for the privilege.

The proposal submitted by G. A. Bena, prominent member of the Shanghai Italian Community, to the General Chamber of Commerce last week, that a world exposition be held in Shanghai elicited in a reply from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that plans were afoot for an exposition to commemorate the establishment of the Chinese Republic. Accordingly, Chinese participation could not be counted on for Mr. Bena's proposal, and he has expressed willingness to cooperate with the Chinese in any way possible.

The Radio Corporation of America affiliated with the Federal Telegraph Company of China at the annual meeting held in New York on May 6 voted to reduce the number of shares of capital stock from 5,000,000 to 500,000 and to increase the value of the shares from G.$5 to G. $50. The common stock which has no par value will be reduced from 7,500,000 shares to 1,500,000. Directors reelected for the three-year term include Owen D. Young, Albert G. Davis, Guy E. Tripp, James G. Harboard, Harry P. Davis and Girard Swope.

Dr. Robert M. McElroy, who has been Managing Director of the China Society of America, for the past year, has resigned to become associate editor of the New York *Times Magazine of Current History* and also to take active part in the coming Republican presidential campaign. Dr. McElroy who has been a professor at Princeton University for several years was the first American Exchange professor in China in 1916 and 1917, and while in China lectured at 20 different schools and universities on education and problems of representative government. Carl H. Getz, formerly professor of journalism at the University of Washington and the Ohio State University, has been appointed secretary of the China Society.

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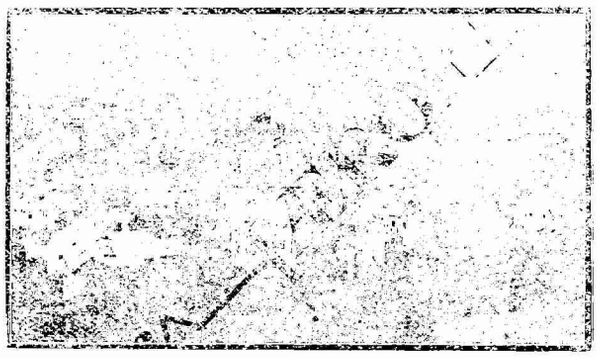

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American World Fliers Reach China Safely

Two of the three American round-the world aeroplanes after a swift reconnaisance of the Whangpoo River, gracefully alighted in the harbor of Shanghai about 3.15 on the afternoon of June 4, before an entranced host of foreigners and Chinese who lined the shores, building tops, and river craft for miles on both sides of the river. The flight from Japan, patrolled at intervals of 50 miles by U. S. destroyers, was entirely successful and completed the last link in connecting the mainlands of the continents of Asia and America by air route. All three planes were ready for the start from the southern tip of Japan, Kagoshima, at 7:30 a.m. Two of the planes took off, but the third, under Commander of the flight, Lt. Lowell Smith refused to rise. after circling in the air for an hour and a half waiting for the third plane to start, the two planes headed off for Shanghai at about 9 o'clock, making the distance of about 550 miles in 6 1/4 hours. A great ovation was given the aviators in Shanghai, American officials taking the airmen ashore in a private launch. They were guests of honor at the American Charity Ball on the evening of their arrival, and were tendered such other entertainment as their limited time and need for rest permitted them. Lt. Smith's plane arrived in Shanghai on June 5.

The Americans left Kasumigaura, near Tokio, after nine days' delay, on June 1, making the flight to Kushimoto in 4 1/2 hours. The following afternoon the three fliers went on to Kagoshima in a 6 hour flight, resting a day before continuing on to Shanghai.

The French aviators d'Oisy and Vesin got away from Shanghai in the plane purchased from General Lu of Chekiang at 5 on the morning of May 29 after eight days' delay. They alighted for fuel in Suchowfu at 9 a. m. and after two hours rest continued to Tsinan, reaching there at 1 p.m. At 3 p.m., the plane was headed for Peking where an enthusiastic crowd witnessed their safe arrival at six in the evening. On June 2 the Frenchmen left Peking at 6 a.m., made a brief stop at Peitaiho at 8, and reached Mukden at 11 o'clock. From Mukden they go through Korea to Japan.

The British airman is still waiting a new plane at Akyab. The Portuguese again got under way in a new plane on May 31, travelling from Ambala to Allahabad. On June 1, they arrived safely in Calcutta, whence they will continue to Macao.

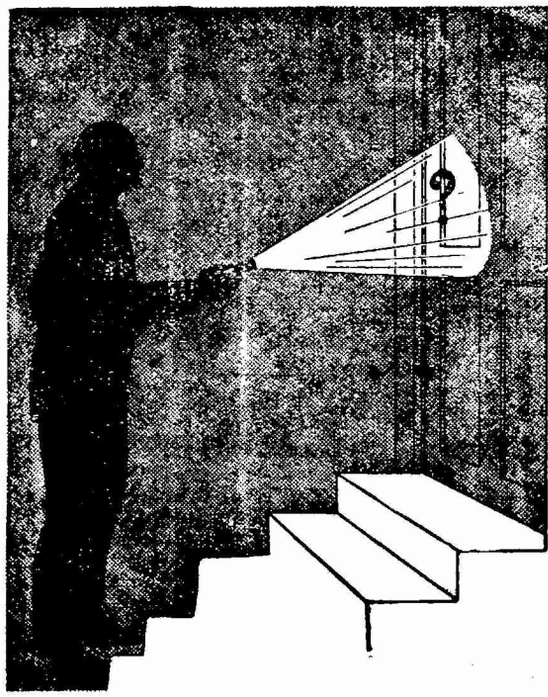
Japanese Boost Mongolia for Emigration

The *Far Eastern Times* of May 30 carries the following story in its editorial columns:

"In the belief that the new immigration law will prevent the entry of brides who are married after July 1 to the United States, bridegrooms in Japan are hustling the middle men and prospective brides. Husbands-to-be are booking every vacant berth on vessels sailing for the United States between now and July 1. The O. S. K. steamer *Africa Maru*, which was to leave for America on June 26, has changed her sailing date to June 14 to permit Japanese newly-weds to get to their adopted homes before the doors are closed. A census of the Japanese hotels in Tokyo and Yokohama reveals that they are full. Telegraphic reservations are pouring in from the country districts. Most of the passengers are travelling steerage.

"With the United States unwilling to take Japanese emigrants, Mongolia is now being boosted as the best place for Japanese fareabroads. A "Mongolia Club" has been organized for the purpose, and colonization in Mongolia is to be done on a business basis. A French syndicate, it is rumored, has offered to finance the business partially. "A land of great promise," reads part of a statement, in brochure form, to interest Japanese in going there. "The country is fine for stock raising and for agriculture and has valuable gold, silver and coal mines." There are at present 13 Llama priests studying in Tokyo and to their leader is ascribed the statement that Mongolia will welcome the Japanese, and that it will not be difficult to reach a workable agreement with China who claims sovereignty over Inner Mongolia."

Directors of the Yokosuka naval arsenal urged employees who were dismissed on May 20 to emigrate to South America. Special consultation rooms were opened for the purpose and lectures given. Several thousand workers attended. A similar idea was carried out last year when 2,000 employees were dismissed and it worked out so successfully that there will be a large number sailing on the *Kawachi Maru*, June 24.



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29-023

News from South China

After many weeks' interruption, train service between Canton and Hongkoag has recently been resumed. Passengers are transferred from trains from Canton at Samchun to trains of the British section of the line which run into Kowloon. How long the line will remain open is uncertain, as General Chen-Chiung-ming's forces are massing troops for a drive against the line in the vicinity of Samchun. Defensive measures are being taken by Sun Yat-sen.

Word has reached Canton from Paris that M. Dufaure de la Prade, formerly judge of the French consular court in Shanghai, has been appointed French consul at Canton.

A general strike is threatened in Canton because of the many taxes which Sun Yat-sen's government has imposed. Merchants handling groceries and provisions have already closed their shops and a food shortage threatens. The strike is aimed at the mercenary troops in Canton, whose upkeep has necessitated much of the heavy taxation of late, and the Cantonese hope to drive them from the city. The general strike of merchants was set for May 28 but was postponed as the authorities met some of the merchant's demands. One of causes of the strike is the desire of the government to force landlords to build new houses along some of the new streets. The landlords cannot do this without either paying sums equivalent to improvements made by the tenants of the property or else with their consent. The government would cancel the tenants' rights. The civil governor of Kwantung, Yan Shiu-k'am, has resigned, and volunteer troops from around Canton are concentrating to prevent rioting. Dr. C. C Wu is expected to be appointed new civil governor.

The Presbyterian Mission in Canton received a cable from Albuquerque, New Mexico, on May 25, relating the death of Rev. George D. Thomson, who was born in Canton in 1882 and served several years in the mission at Yeungkong, Kwangtung province.

The Canton police authorities, with a view to insuring public peace, have framed an order prohibiting the engagement of sing-song girls in teahouses.

The wedding of the daughter of Chau Chiu-san, prominent Canton silk merchant and counsellor of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, to Dr. Henry C. Seetoo was elaborately celebrated at the Hotel Asia on May 25. Chao Chu-wu, secretary of foreign affairs presided, while Fu Ping-sheong, commissioner of foreign affairs, assisted in the ceremonial rites. Lum Yet-man, commissioner of public works, was best man.

Percy Noel, head of the Far Eastern bureau of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, was given an interview with Dr. Sun Yat-sen on May 20. He found Sun to be quite himself and showing no signs of his reeent illness.

Hin Wong, Canton correspondent of *Reuters* and the *China Weekly Review*, who was recently imprisoned by Dr. Sun's government on the charge of having circulated false rumors of the latter's death, has been released and has proceeded to Hongkong. At first, Hin Wong was expected to be sentenced to 10 years' banishment from Canton, but this was subsequently changed to 10 years' imprisonment. Later, Hin Wong's friends were informed that he would be released on $10,000 bail. The American consul at Canton and other foreign and Chinese friends of Hin Wong brought all the pressure at their command to secure his release. No evidence having been found against him, he was finally banished from the province for ten years beginning May 28.

According to report received at the American consulate general in Canton, two American missionaries were recently slain at Kweilin, Kwangsi province. Kweilin has been besieged by soldiers of General Shen Hung-ying, and it is feared the missionaries may have been killed during an attack on the city. Missionaries at Kweilin, at last report were Mrs. J. R. Cunningham, Miss Alverson, Miss N. E. Jones, Miss E. N. McDougall and Miss Oppelt, all members of the Christian and Missionary Alliance with headquarters at 690 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Subsequent to the unconfirmed report of the murders at Kweilin, a relief party of three American missionaries, Messrs. Rex and Pay and Dr. Miller, and two Britishers, R. A. Jaffray and E. H. Carne, left Wuchow, Kwangsi province, aboard the Uuited States hospital ship *Roanoke* for the relief of the missionaries at Kweilin. Disembarking at Pinglo, they started overland to Kweilin, but had only proceeded about 10 miles when they were all captured by bandits and carried off to the hills. Vice-consul Chamberlain of Canton is proceeding to Wuchow to effect their release and relieve the missionaries at Kweilin. On June 1, Mr. Jaffray and Dr. Miller were released, but the fate of the other three is unreported.

General Hsu Tsung-chih, Fukien commander-in-chief of Sun Yat-sen's forces, has notified the people of Kwantung that they must pay an additional 20 per cent tax for the support of his troops.

The Portuguese consul-general at Canton has demanded of the military authorities an immediate investigation of and compensation for the piracy of a passenger junk and sinking of a towing launch in Shuntak on April 27. The launch belonged to a Portuguese merchant.

The continued rise of the several rivers of Kwangtung is seriously damaging the farmers' rice crops, and threatens to bring on a shortage in the coming harvest.

Plans to reopen the Canton Mint have been abandoned owing to the depreciation of subsidiary coins and the high cost of Hongkong bank notes. The staff hired for the operation of the mint has been dismissed.

A strike of Chinese and foreign medicine shops has been on since May 26, in opposition to the government tax on patent medicines.

The Canton government is stated to have spent $50,000 on repairing two gunboats, which are to be put on patrol duty—one on the West River and the other on the East River.

News from Central China

It is reported that the Han Yeh-ping Iron and Coal Company is trying to negotiate a loan of $45,000,000 through the Yokohama Specie Bank. Previous loans from Japanese because of contract conditions imposed have made the operation of the company extremely unprofitable. The loans practically place the company in Japanese hands; and this new loan is expected to raise protest in official quarters.

A 100,000 tael fire broke out in the early morning of May 30 in the Hankow godown of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The building was completely gutted and 100 tons of wood oil stored in it were destroyed. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

A teacher of the Peking Normal school was arrested in Hankow last week on suspicion in connection with the bomb sent Minister of Foreign Affairs Wellington Koo in Peking three weeks ago.

The season at Kuling has been late in starting this year, but the weather has turned warm and heavy advance bookings assure a good patronage in the coming months.

Yen Shiao-feng, with several followers, has been arrested by military authorities for having distributed Japanese boycott pamphlets to the crowds which gathered for the National Athletic meet at Wuchang from May 22-24.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Hankow Electric Light and Waterworks Company on May 24 succeeded at last in electing a new manager and committee. It is reported that this was accomplished by refusing admittance to those shareholders who were not in favor of the chairman and members to be selected. They are said to have been kept out by police furnished by the Tuchun.

The six labor agitators ordered to be sent to Loyang left Hankow under an escort of 40 soldiers of General Wu Pei-fu. They were heavily manacled. The bitter lamentations of the prisoners' families who witnessed the departure from the Hankow station was very saddening, as it is feared the men will never return to their homes.

Peter S. Jowe, editor of the *Independent Herald* and Hankow correspondent of the *China Weekly Review*, has been in Kuling recuperating. Prior to his departure, Mr. Jowe was confined in the Catholic Mission hospital of Hankow for many days in very serious condition.

Members of the Hankow American community gathered at the International Cemetery on May 30, Decoration Day, between 8 and 9 in the morning to decorate the graves of American dead. Two squads of American sailors and the Hankow American Volunteer Company were present. The company's chaplain, Reverend S. H. Littel, read the prayer.

Bandits are pestering traffic on the Han river for about 100 li above Anlu, Hupeh province. Every two or three days wounded are brought into Anlu as a result of the attacks. About May 18, 150 boats were attacked, but due to the presence of two police boats, all but one junk escaped. On May 24, a raid was made on 80 boats by about 200 well armed bandits. Mr. Barton of Butterfield and Swire had his watch and ring taken and his typewriter was smashed with an axe. The robbers considered shooting him or taking him captive but his interpreter succeeded in getting him off.

Baseball practice is going on at the Race Club grounds almost daily. Candidates for the nine are Messrs. Riddick, Thaxton, Smith, Nelson, Cotter, Fowler, Vitally, Garvey, Kay, Williams, Mann, Litchfield, McDonald, Thomas, Kabbard and MacKay.

W. R. Rice, general agent for China of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, has been in Hankow for several days, stopping at the Terminus Hotel. He will go north before returning to Shanghai.

Scene in the Vicinity of Pagsanjan River. The Corrugated Tin Roof Is Supplanting the Nipa Palm Among the Filipinos

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29-025

Sino-Soviet Agreement Great Surprise

Ten Chinese government officials and a couple of newspapermen were prepared for the announcement on the morning of May 31 that Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Koo and Soviet Envoy Karakhan had signed an agreement embodying the principles to guide final negotiations between their two countries, and that China had recognized the Russian Soviet government. To the rest of the world, the event was a genuine surprise. Even Chinese Parliamentarians, who a week ago were informed by the Premier that Sino-Soviet matters stood where they had on April 1, were out of 'the know." It appears that Koo and Karakhan have been negotiating in utmost secrecy for the past month. As to the result of their work, general press opinion seems to indicate that the terms are such as to present considerable difficulties, particularly as regards the passing of the Chinese Eastern railway to Soviet control. The surprise at the turn of Sino-Soviet negotiations has somewhat overshadowed Wu Pei-fu's order to his expeditionary forces to move on South China, and also the rumored murder of two Americans and the capture by bandits of five foreigners, besides the continued captivity of the Britisher by Fukien bandits. In Japan, the imperial marriage of the Prince Regent on June 1, starting a national celebration for six days, together with reaction over Japanese exclusion from America after next July 1, has kept Japan from *ennui*. The Philippines are in suspense as to whether or not independence will receive attention from the United States Congress prior to the proposed adjournment on June 7 for the Republican and Democratic Conventions, the former of which opens in Cleveland on June 10.

Terms of Sino-Soviet Agreement

While the conditions of the agreement reached between Koo and Karakhan have not yet been published in full, the following summary has appeared in the press:

Dr. Koo and M. Karakhan signed, firstly, an agreement in principle; secondly, an agreement for the provisional management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in which it is understood that the Soviet practically replaces the Russo-Asiatic Bank under the 1920 Agreement, the Soviet accepting responsibility for the Railway's debts; and also seven Declarations, (1) regarding the employment of Russians on the Chinese Eastern Railway; (2) cancellation of Russian extraterritoriality; (3) restoration of Russian government property, such as the Legation and Consulates; (4) restoration to the Soviet of Russian Orthodox Church property; (5) appointment of a Commission to administer and allocate the Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity, which is entirely appropriated to create a fund for the education of the Chinese people (6) a joint declaration that China will not recognize the validity of any treaty concluded by Russia since the Tsarist *régime* with a third party affecting the sovereign rights or interests of China; (7) Russia renounces her concessions in China and undertakes not to transfer such in whole or in part to a third power.

The Soviet recognizes China's full sovereignty over Outer Mongolia. The question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops will be discussed in subsequent official negotiations, for which a time limit is set.

The Indemnity declaration says that the Soviet renounces the Indemnity, which after the satisfaction of all prior obligations secured on it, will be entirely appropriated to create a fund for the promotion of education among the Chinese people. A special commission will be established to administer and allocate the fund, consisting of three persons, two appointed by China and one by the Soviet, the decisions of the commission to be taken by unanimous vote. The fund will be deposited as it accrues in the bank which is to be designated by the said commission.

The agreement shows that Dr. Koo won three of the main points which were put forward in his last Note to M. Karakhan.

Chinese Eastern Railway Question

The North-China *Daily News* characterizes the terms as apparently another "Brest-Litovsk", Russia having apparently given everything to receive recognition and the Chinese Eastern railway, adding however that the "Bolsheviks are clever men and we may therefore presume that they have some *arriere pensee*." Minister Koo is of course the lion of the event, it being forgotten that Dr. C. T. Wang had the negotiations to almost the same stage when they were broken off last March. There are a few Parliamentarians, likely supporters of Wang, who are so piqued over having been kept in ignorance of negotiations that they threaten to introduce a bill for Koo's impeachment.

The transfer of the Chinese Eastern railways, obligations and all, is certain to prejudice French financial interests; but the new French government may reverse past policies in this connection, A Moscow paper says that the defeat of Poincare and the prospect of a new government which will recognize Russia speeded the Soviet agreement with China. This same paper also thinks the note of the United States reminding China of the resolution of the Washington Conference whereby the powers other than China stated they would hold China responsible for obligations of the railway to foreigners, stimulated Chinese public opinion and hastened the agreement. It claims the agreement is China's victory over foreign intervention. The powers have not yet reacted in respect to the transfer of the Chinese Railway obligations; but general opinion is that they will object.

Other Difficulties in Terms

General Wu Pei-fu hastened to congratulate Dr. Koo on the signing of the agreement. If General Wu Pei-fu's telegrams of last March are remembered when the Cabinet claimed Dr. C. T. Wang had overstepped his authority in initialing an agreement between himself and Karakhan, Wu being greatly perturbed by the impasse which followed, it is not hard to imagine that he was in a measure responsible for the secret settlement just reached. Perhaps he had Chang Tso-lin in mind for some reason or other, very possibly as regards the Chinese Eastern railway, which brings up the point still unrevealed, as to how Chang Tso-lin regards the agreement. Was he too surprised by the announcement, and if surprised, was it pleasantly so?

One wonders what will be the fate of Russian Whites in China. Will the Bolshevists ask their extradition, and would China return such as were wanted? What stand will foreigners take as regards Russians in the settlements? The return of Russian Orthodox Church and consular property to the Soviet may not be so easy as China assumes, particularly in the foreign settlements. How will the Soviet minister, or ambassador as is rumored, be received by the diplomatic body in Peking as a colleague? The terms of the recognition assuredly give rise to many perplexing probablilities, so many in fact that one is likely to forget that it has generally been considered beneficial that China and Russia with hundreds of miles of common borderland should recognize one another.

The Chinese public in general welcomes the recognition and is satisfied with the terms.

Peking Cabinet and German Bonds Bill

On May 29, the Peking cabinet decided to resign *en bloc* according to the press, but no confirmation of their having done so has been reported. The decision came on account of disagreement among the Ministers as to the introduction of the German bonds bill into Parliament. The German bonds question is a most intricate one, and it is holding up final settlement of Sino-German negotiations. The Chinese are anxious to settle affairs because they see hopes of getting their hands on a few million dollars. The Germans would like to settle in order to regain possession of property in China which they need. According to Rodney Gilbert, negotiations have been carried on for China by Tsao Kun's former Number One boy, now his private secretary. Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming is suspected of having a finger in the financial transaction to be realized, but Rodney Gilbert frees him from any relation to the negotiations. The Finance Minister does not attend cabinet meetings, claiming he is busy arranging for funds to keep the government going. Various estimates of the amount needed for the Dragon Festival payments ranged between 4 and 6 million dollars Typical of the condition of salaries is that in the higher Peking schools, the teachers of which are to receive before the Festival 23 per cent of their last October's pay.

Lama's Peking Visit Arouses Interest in Tibet

The visit of the Panchan Lama, second in power in the Lama Church which holds sway over Tibet and Mongolia, to Peking may well prove of more than passing significance. It being known that he and the Dalai (supreme) Lama do not agree, it is thought possible that he may wish to secure the cooperation of the Chinese government in reestablishing its power over Tibet which has been lost for the past ten years, and in opposing growing British ascendency over that rich country. Peking sent commissioners to escort the Panchan Lama to the capital, and sumptuous plans are being made for his entertainment, though the cabinet decided that the request of $390,000 for that purpose was a little too much under present circumstances.

Banditry Warms Up with Weather

Excepting the Lincheng banditry episode of 1923, banditry this year shows an increase over last year. Reports from many parts of China of bandit activity indicate that it is much more widespread than 12 months ago. The latest reported case affecting foreigners occurred in Kwangsi. A still unconfirmed report was circulated last week that two American missionaries had been killed at Kweilin, Kwangsi province, which is being besieged by Southern militarists. All of the American missionaries there are women. On receipt of the report, a party of five missionaries, three Americans and two Britishers, set out on the U. S. hospital ship *Roanoke* from Wuchow. Disembarking at Pinglo to go overland to Kweilin, they had gone about 10 miles when they were set upon by bandits and carried off to the hills. Reports on June 1 stated that one American and one Britisher had been released, and it was hoped that the three others are also free though no mention is made of them. In connection with banditry, the arrest of a gang of Japanese arms smugglers at Tsingtao is of interest. Twenty-five revolvers, destined for sale to bandits were found on five Japanese women

Wu Pei-fu Issues Order for Drive on Canton

A telegram from Hankow on June 1 stated that General Wu Pei-fu had order his expeditionary forces to start the drive against Sun Yat-sen in South China. The *Sin Wen Pao* (Shanghai) stated the next day that Sun would soon come to Shanghai. The truth of that prediction is uncertain, but it is possible that he may see the hopelessness and danger of continuing in Canton and flee to the protection of the Shanghai French settlement as before, or he may be planning to negotiate with Wu Pei-fu's agents, which is not an unusual way of fighting in China.

Reuters reported the release on May 28 of Hin Wong, the Cantonese journalist whom Sun imprisoned on the charge of spreading false rumors as to his death a couple of weeks ago. He is banished from Canton for 10 years. A case of some interest has arisen in Canton over the resale of the Rabbit Arsenal. This was sold to the Canton government some years ago for $1,600,000 of which only $1,200,000 has been paid. Tired of waiting for the babance, the American dealers sold it through a Japanese to interests in North China, and a Japanese ship arrived in Canton to take the plant away. Dr. Sun protests on the ground that nothing has been said to him regarding the $1,200,000 he has paid on account and also that it is a violation of the United States Arms Embargo Agreement.

Japan Files Protest on Exclusion

On June 1, the Japanese Foreign Office published its lengthy protest to the United States against the exclusion clause of the immigration act just passed. The note consists of nine paragraphs. Attention is drawn to Congress' having passed the bill despite Japan's objections to its form, that exclusion of Japanese is unjust discrimination, and, as regards the American claim that the Japanese cannot be assimilated, the argument is put forth that they have not had a fair chance so to do. Attention is drawn to America's disregard of the Japanese-American commercial treaty, and concluded with the statement that Japan has no recourse but to employ diplomatic negotiations to remove the objectionable clause. The foundation on June 1 of a $2,000,000 university in California for Japanese is an interesting development.

Last farewells were said to retiring Ambassador Woods, and now interest turns as to his successor. John Hays Hammond, an engineer of international fame, has been discussed for the post, and is thought the most likely appointee. The name of Dr. J. G. Schurman, Minister to China, came up officially or otherwise, but the Japanese press expressed some objection to Dr. Schurman, so probably if there were any consideration of his transfer to Japan, it has been dropped.

National celebration of the wedding of the Prince Regent and Princess Nagato began on June 1 and lasted for six days. Following the wedding, the winners of the May election, the Opposition, expected the resignation of the Kiyoura cabinet, but the press has reported that Premier Kiyoura is not going to resign and intends to dissolve the Diet as often as may be necessary. Advertisements were run in the newspapers for husky guards for the Diet, and fifty thought capable of handling any situation which may arise have been hired. Minister to China Yoshizawa, in an interview, stated that Soviet-Japanese recognition was not on the eve of realization, there being many very divergent views still to be harmonized.

Filipinos Want Case Before Congress

The only news of import regarding the Philippines came from the *United Press* under a Washington date line on June 2, as follows:

"If assurances can be given that any one of the Philippine independence bills will be taken to the floor of House and Senate for action, the Independence mission will support it, it was reported today. Consequently champions of both the Fairfield and Johnson bills were feeling out the members to learn the prospects. The Fairfield bill gives independence in twenty-five years. Secretary Weeks approves the Johnson bill and will submit his detailed opinion in writing tomorrow. His views are looked upon as representing the administration. However Chairman Fairfield believes his bill offers no radical departure from the Administration's idea and he is ready to ask for a special ruling for its consideration if the Independence mission will approve. It is reported that the Senate majority will heed the Administration's wishes entirely in the matter and consequently the Johnson bill is believed to have the best chance of adoption though it will likely not obtain the approval of the Filipinos. At present the Insular Affairs committee is not agreed on the matter."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 28. Japanese protest against exclusion sent to U. S. government.——U. S. House of Representatives passes bill to bring Navy up to 5-5-3 ratio, providing 6 gunboats for Yangtze patrol, and totalling an appropriation of $111,000,000.——La Follette ready to run as independent candidate for president if neither regular party satisfies his followers.——Western United and French Cable companies complain U. S. rum-fleet off New Jersey damaging their cables in anchoring.——Japan places preliminary reconstruction order of $3,000,000 for telephone equipment in London.——British House of Lords anxious to bring conference with Soviet to early settlement or end parley.——Canadian government reports loss of $9,300,000 on merchant marine during year.

May 29. British Premier outlines government policy on unemployment, and Liberals under Asquith withhold test vote against Labor cabinet.——Combined American fleets to carry out maneuvers at Hawaii next year.——Soviet government cancels licenses for imports of 11,000,000 roubles from Germany, following recent Berlin trouble, and places orders in other countries.——Rockefeller places $1,000,000 at disposal of Franco-American committee for restoration of Rheims Cathedral and Palace of Versailles.

May 30. Gandhi, in statement to Bombay newspapers, repudiates Swarajists.——Coolidge in Memorial Day address repeats adherence to Harding-Hughes world court plan.——U. S. negotiates with Netherlands for control of Palmas Island near Mindanao, P. I.——Operatives in British building trades accept half-penny an hour increase and strike is avoided.

May 31. China grants recognition to Soviet Russia.——President Coolidge asks appropriation 500 men to prevent immigration smuggling from Canada and Mexico.——Japanese commits *harakiri* near U. S. legation in Tokio as protest against immigration exclusion.——British government plans to erect 2,500,000 houses in next 15 years at cost of $5,000,000,000, government investing 2/3 of amount.——Rights on newly discovered "death ray" transferred to English company with $1,500,000 capital.——Inter-Allied note to Germany rejects proposal to abolish the Military Control Commission and requires reply by June 30.——Leader of French Radical Socialist party, drafting program for new government, insists on recognition of Russia and demands resignation of President Millerand.

June 1. Austian chancellor wounded by would-be assassin's bullet.——Prince Regent and Princess Nagato of Japan wedded. Celebrations to last for six days.——Trotsky among reelected members in Soviet elections.——First Japanese University of America with capital of over $2,000,000 founded in California.

June 2. General Smuts complains of Red activities in South Africa ——Canadian government considers exclusion of Japanese.——New French premier Herriot outlines policy, including continuance in Ruhr, receiving approval of Socialist party.——President Coolidge signs tax bill.

June 3. U. S. Senate approves bill to regulate labor of children under 18 years of ago.

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New Books and Publications

Oriental Trade Methods

By Frank R. Eldridge, Jr.—D. Appleton and Company: New York and London: 1923.

In the Orient, a knowledge of Art and Philosophy and Social History has a definite bread and butter value to the Occidental business man. This is the assumption upon which Mr. Eldridge has written his treatise on Oriental Trade Methods. As a result, the first part of the book should prove of unusual interest and value to the general reader as well as to the business man for whom it is written.

The author is chief of the Far Eastern Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and demonstrates a wide personal acquaintance with the extensive field which he has attempted to cover in this book of 400 odd pages. He is particularly familiar with Japan, but appears to have authoritative information on China, India, Indo-China, Siam and the Malay states.

The book is divided into four parts, the first two dealing with the peculiar characteristics and manners and customs of Oriental countries, the last two describing specifically the business methods and merchandising principles used by Occidentals in the Orient. The Japanese, the Chinese, the Malays and the Indians are treated separately under each of the four headings.

The author describes his purpose in the preface: "It is realized that in undertaking to define the characteristics, describe the customs, and outline the methods of doing business and merchandising in the Far East a prodigious task has been undertaken. It is approached, however, with the feeling that whatever effort may be expended in accomplishing such a purpose will not be wasted if it may bring to the student a realization that the Orient is essentially a *foreign* market in every sense and has but a trifle in common with the rest of the world. Moreover, if it may convince the business man that here, at least, he is confronted by an entirely foreign civilization, with whose very basis he is unfamiliar, its purpose will have been achieved."

Having thus outlined his task, Mr. Eldridge proceeds to show very thoroughly, in surprisingly brief space, the fundamental differences between the Oriental and Occidental natures, based upon an entirely variant conception of the Universe. He demonstrates that the American business man who speaks knowingly of the "inscrutable Oriental" is merely revealing his own failure to analyze the Chinese or the Japanese as they have analyzed him. In other words, he declares, as have many other writers before him, that the Oriental is no more "inscrutable" or mysterious than anybody else if the observer has some knowledge of "what makes the wheels go round". This necessary knowledge he attempts to summarize, invading the fields of Oriental religions, philosophy, social history, etiquette, and morals. He has succeeded very well in discussing these subjects, without dogmatism, in the smallest possible space.

The author has found his principal difficulty in "pigeonholeing" the Chinese. The immensity of this country and the infinite variety of its inhabitants have almost stumped him. But his discussion is interesting and of a certain value. One of his most important observations is that the Americans and Chinese are psychologically akin. "China is close to America psychologically," he avers. "Our appreciation of her character is perhaps much keener for this fact. This psychological similarity is the principal basis of America's good will in China."

The latter part of the book consists of a brief history of Occidental business in the Orient, with a detailed description of the peculiar methods in each country, soundly based upon local conditions. Mr. Eldridge believes that manufacturing will be enormously developed in China during the next few decades, and thinks it inevitable that Shanghai will rapidly become one of the most populous cities in the World. He cites as significant the recent large movement of manufacturing capital from Japan to China.

In an appendix the author discusses the present economic situation (1923) in every Oriental country. Speaking of China, he says: "In spite of the political turmoil, trade and industry advance year after year. Viewing the developments of the past twenty years, China has during this period made marvelous strides. Young China has its shortcomings, and none appreciate these better than do the Chinese people themselves. The people merit the kindly, constructive sympathy of the outside world."

D. C. Bess

Shanghai, May 30, 1924.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Hh. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

International Affairs

Topic 1: The Use of the U. S. Boxer Funds

References: Pp. 480-1,492,508

Questions: 1. What part has President Coolidge played in returning the Boxer funds to China? 2. What part was played by Congress? 3. What is the amount which China can now use? 4. What schemes were suggested for the use of the money? 5. Which has apparently succeeded? 6. Tell what you can of the institution mentioned in connection with these funds? 7. How may the funds be used? 8. Do you think this a wise disposition of the funds? Why?

Topic 2: The Mixed Court in Shanghai

References: Pp. 309-10

Questions: 1. What is the mixed Court? 2. Why does it count as an international question? 3. Discuss the origin of this Court? (Note: Consult Lanning and Couling's History of Shanghai; H. B. Morse International Relations, etc.) 4. What demands are now being made in connection with this Court? 5. What other question of international significance is connected with the suggested return of the Mixed Court? 6. Who is the Minister of Justice in Peking, and why is he consulted on this matter? 7. What are Minister Schurman's views on this matter? What constructive suggestion is made by him? State why you would like to see his suggestion tried out.

Topic 3: President Coolidge's Approval of the Immigration Measure

References: Pp. 582,481

Questions: 1. Who is the Japanese Ambassador to the United States? 2. Who is the American Ambassador to Japan? 3. What reasons have been advanced by President Coolidge for signing the Immigration measure? 4. Does the President fully approve the measure? Why? 5. Are the Japanese specifically mentioned in the immigration bill? 6. On what grounds do they resent the passage of the measure? 7. Is immigration into Japan free and unrestricted? 8. Are all Japanese to be kept out of America? 9. What are some of the suggested possibilities as results of the passage of this measure?

Topic 4: Filipino Independence Question

References; P. 514

Questions: 1. What is the present status of the Philippine Islands? 2. On what grounds do the Filipinos seek independence? 3. What parties are there in the United States on this question at present? 4. What is the Fairfield bill? 5. What have the Filipinos to say in reference to the measure? 6. What is the present probability on this matter? Explain. 7. What effect may the coming Presidential election have on Filipino independence? 8. When does this election come?

Topic 5. Fukien Bandit Outrages

References: Pp. 507-8

Questions: 1. What significance is attached to the bandit outrage in Fukien? 2. How long has it been since the Lincheng affair? Has it been settled? 3. What is the position of the men who have been attacked in Fukien? 4. Of what nationality are they? 5. What is being done by the Diplomatic corps on this matter?

Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Extra-Mural Chihli

References: Pp. 481-2

Questions: 1. What differences are mentioned between Chihli inside the Great Wall and Chihli outside the Wall? 2. What type of life prevails in Mongolia? 3. What kind of opportunities are said by Mr. Impey to be going to waste? 4. Where is Dolonor? 5. What type of settlers are there in extra-mural Chihli? 6. What is said as to taxation in the area discused?

Topic 2: Dr. Sun and the Cantonese

References; Pp. 484-5

Questions: 1. Where is Mr. Hin Wong now? How has his case been settled? 2. What is the strength of Gen'l Chen Chiung-ming in Kwangtung at present? 3. What is Dr. Sun's position according to Mr. Dailey? 4. How does Dr. Sun continue to hold Canton? 5. What is Mr. Dailey's attitude toward Dr. Sun?

Topic 3: Protecting the Health of Shanghai

References: Pp. 486-8, 489.

Questions: 1. What is the experience of the writer of this article? 2. What is the meaning of the term 'Public Health'? 3. Name ten means by which the Shanghai Municipal Council attempts to protect public health in Shanghai. 4. What can you say as to the death rate in Shanghai? How does this compare with the average Chinese city? Explain. 5. What is the importance of vaccination? Discuss the old fashioned Chinese method of inoculation for smallpox. 6. What is the importance of mosquito destruction? How may it be accomplished? 7. Discuss the milk question in Shanghai.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market during the past week has been practically featureless with fluctuations within narrow limits, influenced from day to day by the weather map, and the operations of floor traders, with absolutely no tendency at the close yesterday. There is so little business and so little decided opinion among those who do operate that a purely scalping market has developed.

The new crop has undoubtedly had a slight setback owing to the unfavorable weather of the last couple of weeks, but after all, it means so far simply that a small portion of the cotton that was planted in certain sections (an almost infinitesimal proportion of the total crop) may have to be replanted. While there may be many ups and downs during the summer, we cannot avoid taking a Bearish view of the situation, subject, of course, to weather conditions during the growing season.

Yarn.—Fluctuations during the past week have been unimportant, and although during the early part of the week the tendency was somewhat easier, the undertone of the market at the close was steady to firm. Some 4,000 to 5,000 bales were contracted for shipment to Szechuen, Tientsin, Wuhu, Swatow, Canton, Newchwang, Tsingtao, Fukien and Northern Ports and about 3,000 bales direct business with the Mills for June delivery have been recorded.

Liverpool, May 29, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Full Middling Spot .....18.23 Pence
„ July.....17.25 „
„ Oct.....15.46 „
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 29, 1924.

New York Market:—July.....29.65 Cents
Oct.....26.45 „
Dec.....25.73 „
Jan.....25.56 „
Mar.....25.66 „
Spot.....32.65 „
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 29, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 528 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, July..... „ 541 „ „
Fine Oomra, July ..... „ 570 „ „
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 50.00
Shanghai, Spot..... „ 45.50
M-ginned, Spot ..... „ 45.50
Taichong, Spot ..... „ 46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot ..... „ 46.50
Ningpo, Spot ..... „ 44.50
Market:—*Steady.*

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N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 4th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver for "spot", at 35d is $\frac{11}{16}$d. up. The quotation for two months forward delivery is $\frac{7}{16}$d. up to 34$\frac{15}{16}$d. Our official rate for T/T on London went to 3/3$\frac{3}{4}$d., but to-day is down to 3/3$\frac{1}{2}$d., which is $\frac{1}{2}$d. higher than last week's closing quotation. In the absence of cover, and with a good demand for Gold T/T our market closes easy.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

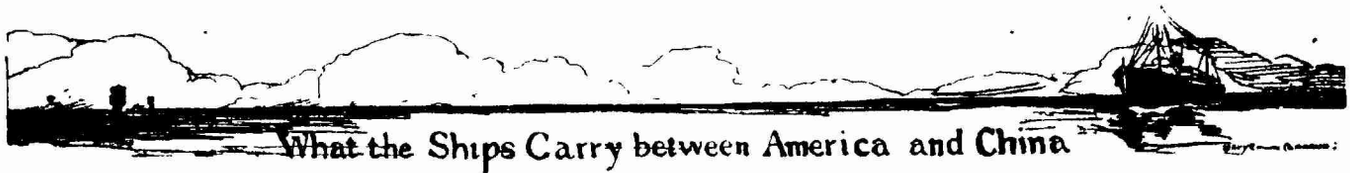
Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 38,805,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,3 9,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 40,380,000 a decrease of $ 1,890,000.
Silver Yen, ... Yen. 800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 68,438,000 as against Tls. 45,742,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday May 29	Friday May 30	Saturday May 31	Monday June 2	Tuesday June 3	Wednesday June 4
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/2.731	3/3¼	3/3½	3/3⅜	3/3⅝	3/3⅜	3/3⅜ 3/
O Dfts. ,,	—	3/3⅜	3/3⅜	3/3⅜	3/3⅜	3/3⅜	3/3⅜ 3/
4m/s ,,	—	3/3½	3/3⅜	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4 3/
T/T India	228.694	231	232¼	234	234¼	234⅜	234¼ 23
T/T France	1,217.222	1325	1360	1375	1395	1410	1390 13
T/T N. Y.	70.352	71	71	71¼	71¼	71	71½ 71
T/T Hong	73.601	73¼	73¼	73	73	73	73 73
T/T Japan	57.231	57	57	56¼	56½	56½	56½ 57
T/T Batavia	194.500	196¼	197½	198	197¼	197⅜	197⅛ 19
T/T Straits	72.380	71¼	71	70½	70½	70½	70⅝ 71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/4.731	3/5¼	3/5⅛	3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅛ 3/5
4m/s , D/P	—	3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5⅛ 3/5
6m/s , D/A	3/5.140	3/5⅝	3/5⅞	3/6⅛	3/6⅛	3/6⅛	3/6⅛ 3/6
4m/s B/F. C., D|A, D|P	1,287.222	1395	1430	1445	1465	1480	1460 14
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	73.852	74½	74½	74⅜	74⅝	75	75 74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75	75	75¼	75¼	75⅛	75⅛ 75

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	May 29	May 30	May 31	June 2	June 3	June 4
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Fence.	34 1/16	34⅝	35	35⅛	35 1/16	35
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 66½	G. $. 66½		G. $. 67	G. $. 67	G. $. 67
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch...	Tls. 272.00	Tls. 272.00	Tls. 272.10	Tls. 273.00	Tls. 272.00	Tls. 273
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.925	71.8875	71.8875	71.75	71.65	71.55
Native Bank Rate Interest of (Call-money)	7%	7%	10%	10%	7%	6%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 83 98
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 432½
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 1/16
,, ,, 4	3%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4⅞
,, ,, 6	3 3/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10½



What the Ships Carry between America and China

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By: Pls —1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds: Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Oct. 1.27 equal Gold $1

S. S. Dacre Castle, April 23, from U. S. A.

Iron Tubes	Pls.	547
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	20,000
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	28
Soda, Caustic	,,	504
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,755
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	6

S. S. President Polk, April 23, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	2,395
Iron Hoops	Pls.	88
,, Sheets	,,	17
,, Wire Shorts	,,	425
Beans	,,	4
Carbon, Black	,,	281
Fruits, Dried	,,	9
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	2,499
Ink, Printing	,,	87
Lard, in Tins	,,	9
Macaroni	,,	36
Paints, Unclassed	,,	49
Paper, Writing	,,	37
,, Unclassed	,,	39
Raisins	,,	649
Oil, Lubricating	,,	4,860
,, Unclassed	,,	330
Paints, Unclassed	,,	600
Chocolate	lb	1,308
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Motor-cycles	,,	10
Typewriters	,,	9
Canned Fruits	Doz.	32
,, Meats	,,	166
,, Fish	,,	1,712
Cigarettes	,,	150
Dyes, Aniline, Pkg. 152	Hk. Tls.	9,124
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	10,439

S. S. Comeric, April 22, from U.S.A.

Silk Velvets, with Cotton back	Catties	41
Iron Bars Ends	Pls.	1,958
,, Tubes	,,	550
,, Wire Shorts	,,	289
,, Galvanized: Pipes	,,	279
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,195
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,187
Paper, Waterproof	,,	13
,, Writing	,,	56
Soap, Laundry	,,	225
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,054
,, Prepared	,,	7
,, Stalk	,,	231
Wool, Sheep's	,,	120
Alcohol	Galls.	15,750
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000
Shoes Canvas	Pairs	120
Typewriters	Pcs.	17

S. S. President Grant, May 6 To Seattle.

Tea, Black Hankow	Pls.	11
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	116
,, Whole, Moist	,,	120
Oil, Wood	,,	9,408
Soapstone Ornament	,,	15
Umbrellas	Pcs.	3,513
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,194

S. S President Cleveland, April 22, from U. S. A.

Cotton Shirtings, white, over 41 in	Yds.	4,013
Waterproof Cloth	,,	1,577
Cotton Turkish Towels	Pls.	1
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	750
Bleaching Powder	,,	150
Bones, Cow	,,	162
Butter Fresh	,,	2
Canned Fruits	,,	71
Carbon Black	,,	211
Cheese	,,	9
Ink, Printing	,,	69
Leather, Calf	,,	7
,, Sole	,,	1,153
Macaroni	,,	39
Malt	,,	172
Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,187
Oranges, Fresh	,,	309
Prunes	,,	75
Paper, Unclassed	,,	10,404
Sugar, White	,,	6
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	65,850
Motor-cars	,,	33
Typewriters	,,	10
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	57,778
Cigarettes	Mille	121,500
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	244,346

S. S. Edgemont, May 1, from U S.A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 700	Pls.	2,545
Iron, Galvanized: Wire, Shorts	,,	1,099
Carbon, Black	,,	591
Resin	,,	728
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,830

S. S. West Cayote, April 25, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	459
Wheat	,,	7,459
Timber: Softwood, Spar	Pcs.	1
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup.ft.	1 163,768

S.S. William Penn, May 1, from U. S. A.

Woollen Flannel	Yds.	106
Iron Tubes	Pls.	521
,, Unclassed, Old	,,	242
Iron, Galvanized: Tubes	,,	525
Wire Shorts	,,	1,684
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	18,515
Bones, Cow	,,	150
Corn Flour	,,	829
Dextrine	,,	32
Glucose	,,	132
Ink, Printing	,,	26
Paper, Wrining	,,	95
,, Unclassed	,,	21
Prussian Blue	,,	6
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	370
Twine	,,	8
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,010
Files	Doz.	355
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	2,638
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	8,031

S. S. President Monroe, May 9. To Philadelphia.

Feathers, Goose	Pls.	16
Wool, Sheep's	,,	145

To Boston

Hair Nets	Hk. Tls.	425

To Portland

Umbrellas	Pcs.	792

To Buffalo:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 35	Pls.	34,28

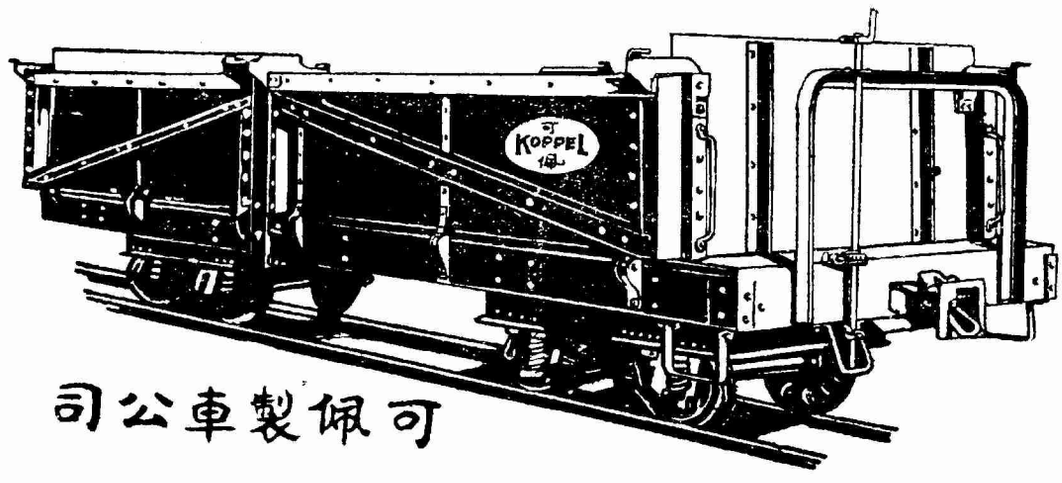
To Chicago:

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	Pls.	203
,, Sheep's	,,	26
Umbrellas,	Pcs.	549

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 70	Pls.	69.28
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	16.89
,, ,, Shantung	,,	25.33
Bambooware	,,	50
Boneware	,,	12
Bristles	,,	50
Camphor	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	89
Feathers, Goose	,,	75
Oil, Camphor	,,	83
Straw Braid, White	,,	14
Skins, Rabbit	Pcs.	6,200
,, Sheep	,,	5,000
,, Weasel	,,	13,000
Umbrellas,	,,	6,981
Carpets	,,	7,690

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



司公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

29-031

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. I urton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 27, 1924, Cause No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc., et al.; testimony taken of W. S. Read, A. Toone, E Bell; submitted.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2327, J. P Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd; testimony taken of plaintiff; continued.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.; testimony taken of plaintiff; continued to June 11/12.

June 2, ,, Civil ,, 2333, William Jacks & Co. v A B. Rosenfeld; on motion to set; assigned.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2203, Brandt & Rodgers Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2432, Vincenc Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; on motion to set; assigned.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2360, V. Richter v. . apia; on motion to set; assigned.

PING KEE, PLAINTIFE, v. FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.

(Continued from last week)

> "If the property is otherwise sufficiently identified, or, casting out what is false in the description, there is still enough left to clearly point out the place where the property is, a misdescription as to location will not avoid the policy."

In a case[2] on all fours with this, the insured property was described as contained in "Overland free warehouse No. 1, situate at the northeast corner of Third and Keys streets, San Francisco." In fact it was located in No. 2; but the Court allowed recovery saying:

> "It appearing by the proof of the actual condition of the property that the description 'No. 1 was false' and that the remaining description of the property sufficiently identified it, the false part should be rejected. We know no reason why this rule does not apply to a description of property in a policy of insurance, as well as to a description of property in a conveyance."

A similar rule has been applied even where the property was located in a different section or township than that mentioned in the policy[3] or in a different addition[4] or on a different side of the street[5] or on a different street.[6] In all of these decisions, the discrepancy, if this can be called such, was more serious than in the case at bar, but the policies were enforced on the ground that the description, tho erroneous, was sufficient to enable the property to be identified. In this case that purpose was achieved by using the phrase "Kung Zai godown" by which it is clear the building was generally known. Moreover such a comprehensive description suffices to include goods located in all its parts and accessories.[7] According to the testimony of a fire insurance manager (p. 26) the building is regarded locally as "one risk".

It seems clear from the foregoing decisions that the use of the phrase "No. 1 North Thibet Road" in connection with the proper description of the godown and the cadastral lot did not constitute a "material misdescription" as that phrase is applied and construed by the Courts. But had it been otherwise we doubt if such misdescription would, under the circumstances of this case, effect a forfeiture of the insurance, for, as

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2. Hatch v. Ins. Co. 67 Cal. 122, 7 Pac. 411, cf. Edwards v. Ins. Co., 43 Misc. 354, 87 N. Y. S. 507; Westfield Cigar Co. v. Ins. Co., 165 Mass. 541, 43 N. E. 504.
3. *Miss.* Shivers v. Ins. Co. 99 Miss. 744, 55 So. 965
   Mo. Dougherty v. Ins. Co., 67 Mo. App, 526.
   Neb. Omaha Fire Ins. Co. v. Dufek, 44 Neb. 241, 62 N. W. 465: Phoenix Ins. Co. v, Schreck, 27 Neb. 527; 43 N. W. 340, 6. L. R. A., 524, 20 Am. St. Rep. 696.
   Wis. Prieger v. Ins. Co. 6 Wis. 89
4. Baker v. State Ins. Co. 31 Oreg 41, 48 Pac. 699, per Wolverton, J.
5. Burr v. Ins. Co. 16 N. Y. 267; Curnen v. Ins. Co. 159 App. Div. 493, 144 N. Y. S. 499; Le Gendre v. Ins. Co. 95 App. Div. 562, 88 N. Y.S. 1012.
5. Edwards v. Ins. Co. 43 Misc. 354. 87 N.Y.S. 507, distinguishing Bryce v. Ins. Co. 55 N. Y. 240, 14 Am. Rep. 249.
7. Blake v. Ins. Co. 12 (Gray) Mass. 265; Fair v. Ins. Co. 112 Mass. 320; West v. Ins. Co. 9. (Allen) Mass. 316: Home Ins. Co. v. Roe 71 Wis. 33, 36 N. W. 594. cf. Storer v. Ins. Co. 45 Me. 175.

" 2, " " " 2405, Greenstone v. Greenstone; testimony taken of plaintiff; C. P. Holcomb; Cha Ming, M. Dannenberg; submitted.
" 2, " " " 2324, In re Receivership of American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; on receiver's report re Upham estate; submitted.
" 2, " " " 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation; on motion for appointment of new receiver; submitted.
" 2, " " " 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; argument on motion for new trial; continued.
" 3, " " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.; testimony taken of plaintiff; Tong Shu Chun, A. Teodoro, Ho Sung Shang, F. R. Hinton; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

June 2, 1924, Crim. No. 617, U. S. v. H. A. Chamberlain; defendant waived preliminary hearing and bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

Judgments and Orders:

May 29, 1924, Cause No. 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; order for closing administration,
June 2, " " " 2324, In re Receivership of American Manufacturing Co. of China Inc.; order on receiver's report re claim of Upham estate.
" 3, " " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 9, 2 pm, Cause No. 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld.
June 10, 10 am, " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.
June 11/12, 10 am, " " 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phippes (China) Ltd.
June 12, 2 pm, " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody.
June 13, 10 am, " " 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia.
July 10, 10 am, " " 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen.
Sept. 9, 10 am, " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Sept. 24, 10 am, " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 28, 1924, Cause No. 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; petition; final account.
" 28, " " " 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; answer.
" 28, " " " 2405, L. E. Greenstone v. M. I. Greenstone; motion for judgment by default.
" 29, " " " 2432, Vincent Jovo'sh v. Mark L. Moody; motion to set.
" 31, " " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.; answer.
" 31, " " " 2390, W. Bornhorst v. R. J. Hech; reply.
" 31, " " " 2342, In re Charles M. Hoy's estate; final receipt.
June 2, " " " 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; motion to set.
" 2, " " " 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc., in liquidation; motion for appointment of new receiver.

we have seen, misdescription, if any, was not that of the insured at all, but of the insurer's agent or employee. It is elementary that a party cannot take advantage of his own wrong or mistake, or that any representative, and the rule applies with special force to insurance companies, dealing as they are with those unfamiliar with their methods and, as in this case, with one unacquainted with the language in which the policy was written.

Finally it must be remembered that there was no written application, which alone distinguishes many of the cases relied upon by defendant and, moreover, constitutes a waiver of errors and omissions known to the insurer.

As the claim of "material misdescription" constitutes the sole defense (for the averment of total loss is not denied) we must find that plaintiff is entitled to recover on both policies and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that he have and recover from the defendant the sum of Tls. 6,500 with interest thereon from the date of furnishing proofs of loss, (which are admitted in the answer (par. 8),) together with his costs.

KATHERINE A. MASSEY, PLAINTIFF, v. ROBERT RENE FERNBACK, DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 2177; decided July 31, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Interest:** THE RATE OF INTEREST in this jurisdiction is six (6) per cent. where no amount is mentioned, and ten (10) per cent. by agreement. (D. C. Code, sec. 1178, 1180)
2. ID.: USURY. Where a rate of compensation, under whatever name, greater than that allowed by law, is agreed upon the contract becomes usurious and the lender is precluded from recovering his interest.

Richard T. Evans, Esq., for the plaintiff.

No appearance for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This cause comes on for hearing upon the complaint and the evidence, defendant having failed to answer or otherwise plead, tho default was taken against him on June 4, 1923;

Upon consideration wherof the Court finds that there is due the plaintiff from the defendant upon the two promissory notes constituting the causes of action set forth in the complaint, the sum of Mex. Dollars Eighteen Hundred ($1,800.00)

Subsequent to the advancement of the principal to the defendant, the parties agreed upon a rate of compensation equivalent to three per cent. per month,

(Continued next week)

June 2, " " " 2438, Li Chek Siang v. Arthur S. Allan and Leonard W. Hartigan; complaint; summons issued.
" 2, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; stipulation to withdraw exhibit.
" 2, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; defendant's brief on exceptions to accounting.
" 2, " " " 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; writ of execution issued.
" 3, " " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co; replication.
" 3, " Corpn. " 166, Del Monte Hotel Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.
" 3, " Cause " 2439, U. S. v. H. A. Chamberlain; information.

(By the Commissioner)

May 28, 1924, Civil No. 144, F. Fernandez v. J. Crevling; amended complaint.
" 28, " " " 166, V. Zila v. N. Mesa; marshal's return of summons.
June 2, " " " 166, V. Zila v. N. Mesa; answer.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.50	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.43	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.39	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.			*									14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan d	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.43	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.49
Tientungan d	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ... ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ... ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ... dep	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ... ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ... ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ... ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.80*	*7 5*	*13.16*	*19.20*	Kashai ... ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8 2'*	*9.15*	*13.43*	*15 43*	*.7 55*	*8.33*	*19 33*	Sungkiang ... ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.87*	*18.12*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*23.27*
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ... a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*25 10*	*16.85*	*19.00*	..	*23.45*
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	---	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ... ... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ... ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ... dep	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15